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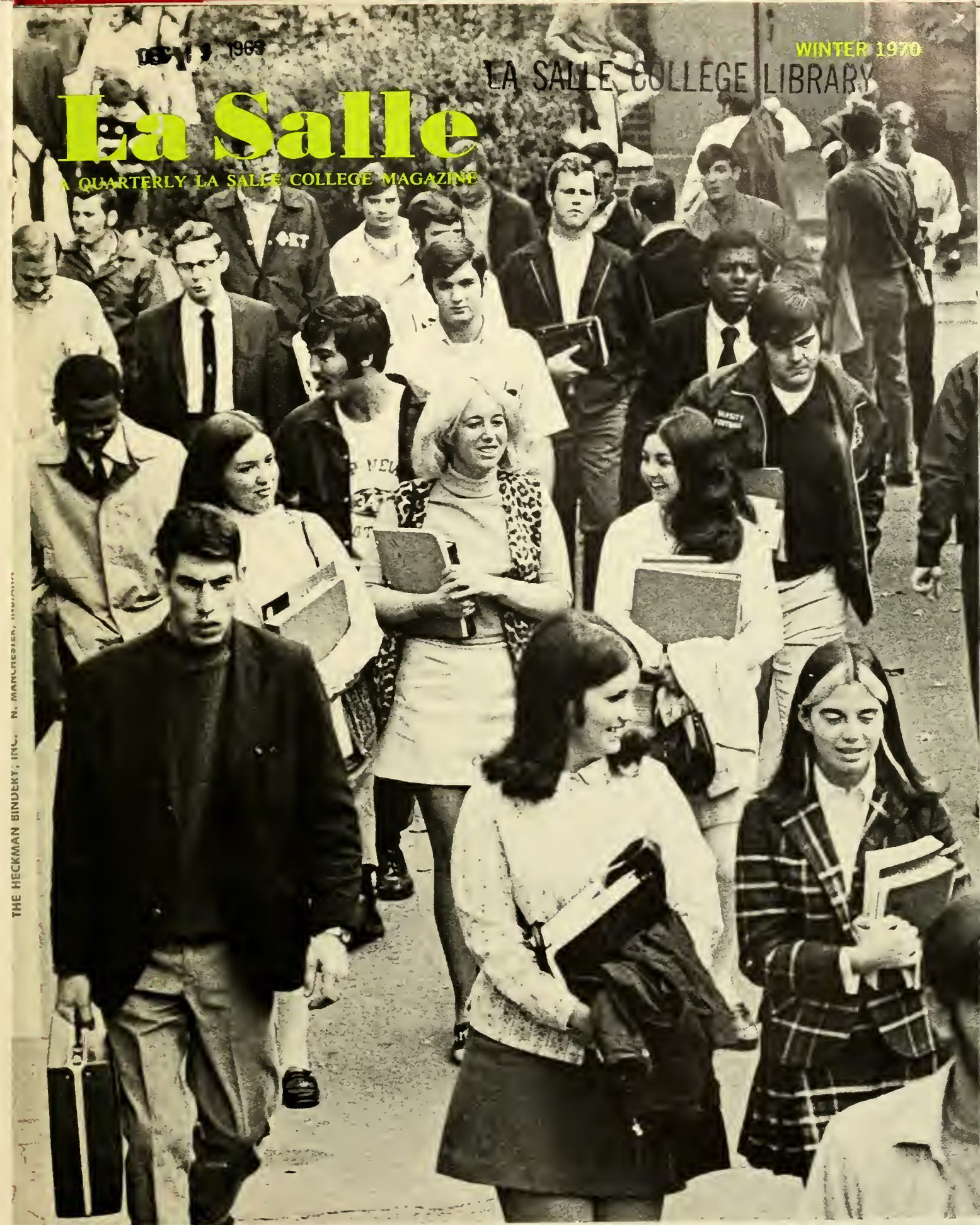
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LA SALLE COLLEGE LIBRARY

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



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THE CASE FOR COEDS

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Vol. 14

Winter, 1970

Number 1

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LA SALLE MAGAZINE is published quarterly by La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141, for the alumni, students, faculty and friends of the college. Editorial and business offices located at the News Bureau, La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141 Second class postage paid at Philadelphia, Penna. Changes of address should be sent at least 30 days prior to publication of the issue with which it is to take effect, to the Alumni Office, La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141. Member of the American Alumni Council and American College Public Relations Association.

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CREDITS—Front cover photography by Walter Holt; inside-back and back cover photographs by Charles F. Sibre; page 1 and 3, Walter Holt; page 13, *Wide World*; page 14, *United Press International*; page 21 (center), *RCA*; all others by Charles F. Sibre.



Coeds from Germantown Hospital's School of Nursing make scientific discovery

THE CASE



La Salle lab.

FOR COEDS

by ROBERT S. LYONS, JR.

*It was not a difficult decision for the La Salle community to make.
It was, in fact, incontestable!*



Commuting, Resident, and Transfer Women Will Be Accepted

"To seek to continue our identity as an all-male college would be to perpetuate an anachronism. On educational grounds alone—and what other reason can we offer for our existence—the case for coeducation is incontestable."

THUS, Brother Emery C. Mollenhauer, F.S.C., Ph.D., vice president for academic affairs, summarized the historic recommendation prepared by the Committee on Coeducation urging La Salle College to open its doors completely to women for the first time in its 107 year history.

Applications from commuting, resident and transfer women students are now being accepted for the 1970 fall semester. By then, the historic cycle transforming La Salle from an all male bastion to a coeducational institution of higher learning will have been completed.

"The decision to admit full-time coeds to all programs next September was the final step in a process that began some five years ago," said Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., president. "While the full impact of the decision on all of the programs is not completely clear, the general prospect seems to be a happy one for most of the campus. The coeds, we believe, are going to make significant contributions to the quality of academic and social life at La Salle."

"I've always felt that it would be a good thing for the college to have its share of young ladies on campus, said La Salle's director of admissions, Brother Christopher, F.S.C. "As far back as I can remember, we have been receiving letters from young ladies who were interested in La Salle because they wanted to go to a Catholic coed college. Because of my concern for the individual student, it has always disturbed me because we weren't able to accommodate somebody who was a good student and who wanted to come to La Salle."

As soon as the announcement was made, the college's Admissions Office sent applications to some 200 women who had expressed interest in attending the college whenever the decision to go coeducational was reached. Some 850 freshmen will be accepted in September, including 130 women. Thirty five freshmen women will be accepted as resident students; another 35 women residents as transfer students. Although coeducational colleges generally prefer a 60-40 (male-female) ratio, it is realistic to assume that La Salle will eventually settle for a 75-25 distribution in the foreseeable future.

The wheels of coeducation, which have recently affected such colleges as Princeton, Franklin and Marshall and Lafayette, actually started turning in La Salle's direction in 1966.

Before then, the Brothers of the Christian Schools had been prohibited from teaching women.

The order had been founded by St. John Baptist de La Salle, a French priest in the 17th century, exclusively to teach "boys and young men." But, in 1966, at a general international chapter meeting of the Christian Brothers, a decision was made to permit the question of women to be solved on a "local level." La Salle admitted its first women into the evening division in February, 1967, and into its summer sessions, the following June. The college has participated in a successful cooperative program with Chestnut Hill College for several years. Just last September, La Salle admitted 33 students from the Germantown Hospital School of Nursing into its day program for up to 35 hours of credit.

Although the possibility of coeducation had been discussed informally for the past few years, Brother Burke set the wheels in motion upon his ascendancy to the presidency in June by asking Brother Mollenhauer to form a special committee composed of faculty, administration, alumni and students to study the question. Brother Emery was indeed qualified for the job. As the former dean of the evening division, he administered the transition of women into the community for the first time.

The committee met frequently throughout the summer. Its secretary, Joseph P. Cairo, assistant professor of economics, sent out a comprehensive questionnaire to the college's faculty and staff. Of the 74 responding, only four opposed coeducation (two of them *only* if it meant a considerable increase in enrollment) and one respondent was undecided. The committee's recommendation was quickly endorsed by the college's Faculty Senate, Student Congress and the alumni's Board of Directors. On October 14, the recommendation was approved by the college's Board of Trustees.

The decision was not a difficult one to make. Although there is still isolated sentiment against coeducation,* most educators and students recognize the need for colleges like La Salle to respond to changing times and mores.

"The world is coeducational," says Thomas Curley, '70, editor of La Salle's student weekly, *The Collegian*, and a member of the Committee on Coeducation. "Catholic-oriented, all male institutions are not in pace with the times."

*Dr. Thaddeus Seymour, for example, pledged to maintain Wabash (Indiana) College as an all-male school upon his inauguration as president, Oct. 10. "I believe in the positive values of learning in an environment of men," he said. "I think we should stop apologizing, stop worrying and start the advance of education for men only."



“The Student Body Will Certainly Be More Diversified.”

SOME COMMITTEE members felt that the college would not have enough time to make preparations for women resident students by next September, but such fears no longer exist. According to Dr. Thomas McCarthy, acting vice president for student affairs, the college expects to hire a dean of women by the beginning of the spring term, and hopes shortly thereafter to hire a woman residence hall's director and a woman in the Counseling Center.

In making its recommendations for coeducation, the committee cited the proven ability of women in the evening and summer classes to participate in the intellectual life of the college. It said that coeducation would give students a better preparation for the social milieu in which they will function after graduation. Moreover, it predicted that the college would increase possibilities for recruiting more top students, both male and female, if it were completely coeducational.

“I think that they (women) are going to bring an awful lot to the college,” says Brother Walter Paulits, F.S.C., Ph.D., dean of the evening division which currently is 14 percent coeducational. “Women will bring many insights that the men will be interested in hearing, especially in the social science and literary disciplines.”

WOMEN GENERALLY do as well as or better than men in their academic performance at college. Franklin and Marshall College officials did a comprehensive study in this area and found that the dropout rate for women is lower than for men and the “average intellectual achievement of women students entering college at the freshman level is generally higher than that of men students.”

“The student body will certainly be more diversified,” says Brother David Kelly, F.S.C., Ph.D., dean of the school of arts and sciences, who expects more majors in such departments as foreign languages.

Some interesting suggestions for new courses to accommodate the coeds have already been offered by faculty members. Some members of the English Department are developing plans for a department of speech and drama. Other course ideas include Mathematics for Elementary Education; Chemistry for Medical Technologists, Family Case Work, Retailing and Fashion and Retail Merchandising.

Although it is prepared to accept any interested coeds, the school of business administration does not expect a heavy female enrollment. Out of 700 women at Villanova last year, fewer than five were enrolled in that university's school of

commerce and finance.

“Business is a man's world,” says Bruce V. MacLeod, acting dean of the school of business administration. “I don't think that there will be a large number of females enrolling in business although there is a general trend to recruit women in managerial and executive levels.”

It is generally felt that the admission of women will enliven the social aspect of the college and make it easier for men and women to meet one another under more natural circumstances.

“The feminine aspect will lend itself very nicely to already existing and successful activities like the choral, the debating society, yearbook and newspaper,” says Brother Charles Gresh, dean of men.

“Coeducation will be to the benefit of all concerned,” adds Dr. McCarthy, who also must find answers to such problems as recreational facilities for women and the best method to incorporate women into the student government.

“Right now (before the new Hayman Hall opens), we have a shortage of recreational space for men,” says Dr. McCarthy. Athletic Director Jack Conboy is looking for ways to accommodate the women . . . perhaps with more outdoor tennis courts or a field hockey area. Initially student government may pose a problem because women won't be known well enough to stand for (elective) office.”

The Committee on Coeducation also reported that national and local studies indicate that the more academically qualified high school students prefer coeducational institutions of higher education. A 1968 survey showed that 82 per cent of La Salle's students favor coeducation and that 71 per cent feel that there are not adequate opportunities at La Salle to socialize with the opposite sex.

PERHAPS, this is the reason why male (or female) colleges like La Salle have noticed a “leveling off” of applicant credentials for the past five years. The number of freshman applicants has remained about the same but a greater number of these applicants had to be offered admission to obtain approximately the same class size.

At any rate, the average La Salle student seems to be curiously enthusiastic about coeducation.

“There is still a lot of staring going on,” says Curley. “Girls still congregate together and guys still stay in groups. You don't see this at Penn and you won't see it at La Salle after the college becomes coeducational.” ■



THE NEW ROLE OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AT LA SALLE

by BROTHER F. PATRICK ELLIS, F.S.C., Ph.D.

Brothers profess final vows in Mass at college's chapel.

THE RAPID march of events on the nation's campuses has made it impossible to take anything for granted in the minds of a college's various constituents: students, alumni, the surrounding community and the faculty itself. Thus, while it may seem to some an exercise in the obvious to sketch the role of the Brothers in the present day life of La Salle College, chances are that the following paragraphs may come as news to many.

Moreover, in the post Vatican II era, the Brothers of the Christian Schools are themselves undergoing change at a rapid rate and in ways much more fundamental than the mere variety of garb which is evident on the campus. For example, Brothers now elect their Provincial and the various authorities of their communities. They further choose the Provincial's Council; and as a province have put four Brothers from La Salle on that twelve man group. Brothers no longer answer bells, nor do they rise at dawn unless they wish to.

Such changes have been made in the interests of a more flexible and realistic commitment to the work of the order. In themselves, flexible schedules are nothing new to the Brothers, since — for example — residence hall directors at La Salle have been on just such a program since 1952. But it is the extension of this "less structured" life style to all the Brothers which is indeed novel.

As a result of such mechanical changes we already see more Christian Brothers in adult education, CCD work, and our own Evening Division. Decrees of the general, regional, and provincial chapters of 1966 through 1968 have encouraged the Brothers to broaden their apostolate under the general heading of Christian education.

Within their communities, Brothers are actively seeking to increase the number of times when they get together prayerfully, socially and professionally. Challenges like the renewal of common prayer forms and the sensible enlivening of the liturgy have been placed in the hands of each local community.

In various localities, the founding of small communities—still connected to the educational institution but living independently—is one way Brothers are accepting the invitation of the Institute to enhance their life as religious. At La Salle, six Brothers form one such community; and four others continue the long tradition (twenty years) of living at the Elkins Park scholasticate while teaching full time on campus.

The training of the Brothers—like much else in their life—has a new look since Vatican II. Pursuant to church decrees, the novitiate has been moved to age twenty-five for persons now entering; and the first two years of association with the order are spent attending college much as any other student does, either boarding or commuting. The province assigns various Brothers to maintain constant contact with these young men, looking toward their beginning community life after about two years of such "aspirancy." Having completed college, and having pronounced promises but not vows, the young Brother will teach a year or two and then enter upon the novitiate—making a life commitment at a mature age.

Throughout his life, the Christian Brother will now have a great deal more to say about the type of work he does, where he does it, and for how long. In practice, Christian Brothers in the Baltimore province have not been chess

Brothers Have Developed a Genuine Intellectual

pawns for a generation. Recent provincials have followed enlightened personnel management practices. Today's freedom, then, is an evolution of long standing policies.

Communication across Generation Gulch is not easier for Brothers than for the rest of modern man. But the extraordinary success they have in this matter is a blend of generous blessings and much work.

AT LA SALLE, the Christian Brothers and the faculty were coextensive throughout most of the first century. The Board of Managers included laymen from the beginning (1863) but the first full-time lay professor was Roland Holroyd; and the number of his colleagues remained small—though dedicated—until after World War II. Proportionately to the total faculty, the Brothers' participation was at a numerical low in 1960 when the thirty members of the high school faculty moved to Cheltenham Avenue, leaving just thirty Brothers here. It has now climbed back to forty-eight members of the Province associated full-time with the College. Essentially, their role consists of supplying competent members of the faculty and administration—considered strictly on academic terms—who also see the college as an apostolate.

Thus, the Brothers share in administration, teaching, and in all the peripheral but crucial components of college life: student affairs, residence halls, and community involvement. Happily, practically all of their work has shed the dilemma of other eras between friendship and authority; and while

results in any religious sense may be long in coming and less tangible when they arrive, they are often more profound and rewarding when they do occur.

Among American Catholic colleges, the Christian Brothers at La Salle have—without fanfare—led in lay participation in the Board of Trustees and in administration; and in religious participation in such areas as the Faculty Senate, AAUP and faculty social life. Not that any of these forms of cooperation has reached perfection, but all have been occurring for a long unheralded time and are overdue for recognition.

Many Brothers take an interest in the upgrading of the student body. Often, ten Brothers at a time are out on college nights, career nights and alumni gatherings; and their contribution to La Salle as an institution is a real one.

Typically, a Brother at La Salle has arrived here through the route of five or ten years of high school teaching, while acquiring his academic credentials (see data box) along the way. Admittedly, this route produces few research scholars and no Nobel Prize winners as yet; but something is right in the style of teaching it has assured. Besides, the research and publication level attained by these somewhat harried academics is at least adequate.

FOR A SIGNIFICANT number of the Brothers in the past century, it must be said that commitment to La Salle amounted to academic self-effacement. To name only two from among the dead, men like Brother Emilian of Jesus and the great Brother Noah had to view their little college in the light of eternity to evade the lure of more prestigious institutions. In a more humanistic church, and in a generation less inclined to wait for its rewards, some may quite understandably try to have the prestige *and* the eternal life, so that La Salle must now earn the loyalty of every Brother, as it tries to earn the dedication of its other professionals.

In addition to bringing a tradition of good teaching and personal interest to the college campus, a tradition which is widely shared by the total faculty, the Brothers make a concrete financial contribution which is perennially the difference between solvency and peril. (See data box.)

The community's financial obligations are more extensive than meet the eye, for out of the half of their salaries which they retain, they meet their obligations to the Province for the care of sick and retired Brothers, training of new members, and other administrative needs, also helping with such commitments of the order as the foreign missions. The existence of the Province enables the Brothers to have at the present time thirteen men en route to the Doctorate at little or no expense to the college. As they phase into the faculty they are—as in the past—to be hired by their department heads directly on their own individual academic merits, maintaining the record of never having displaced a lay faculty member.

BROTHERS WORKING AT LA SALLE

1960 — 30

1970 — 48

MONETARY FACTS

Salaries of Brothers according to rank,
1968-69 \$560,000

Returned to La Salle College, 1968-69
\$280,000

EARNED DOCTORATES:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Christian Brothers | |
| 27 of 48 | 56% |
| 2. Faculty in General | |
| including Brothers | 40% |
| 3. Faculty exclusive of Brothers | 35% |
| 4. National average for | |
| liberal arts colleges | 40% |

and Emotional Commitment To The College

Brothers do not regard their financial contribution to the college, however, as their main reason for being here. In point of fact, the new developments in their community life give them a voice in the designation of their group earnings, so that quite literally La Salle College must also deserve the cash gift of the Brothers in the future. It must, in human terms, demonstrate to many of the forty-eight men that La Salle as an institution merits their contribution more than other works of the order, extramural charities, and the very poor. The human terms in question, range all the way from ordinary civility through social and academic equality up to and including the loyalty of students, alumni and colleagues. One by-product of renewal is that all these groups can no longer take the Brothers for granted.

TRUTH TO TELL, a significant number of Brothers are just now not overwhelmed by student appreciation, alumni loyalty (cf. our percentage of participation compared to the national average for all colleges) and the cordial fellowship of some colleagues. A Brother has—like everyone else—one life. He is less likely than in the past to “offer up” incivility, ingratitude and disloyalty. As mentioned before, even the religious man today is disinclined to wait for all human rewards until the deliverance of death.

It is certainly true to say that the members of the Baltimore Province have developed a genuine intellectual and emotional commitment to La Salle College, once as flagship of their fleet, now more as a great place for the post-Vatican II apostolate of the Christian Brother. Corporately, the Brothers are pouring more irreplaceable life energy into the college than ever before; and they mean to continue. ■



Brother Ellis is vice president of the La Salle College corporation and development director of the college. He is the former director of La Salle's Honors Center and his articles have appeared in many publications including LA SALLE.



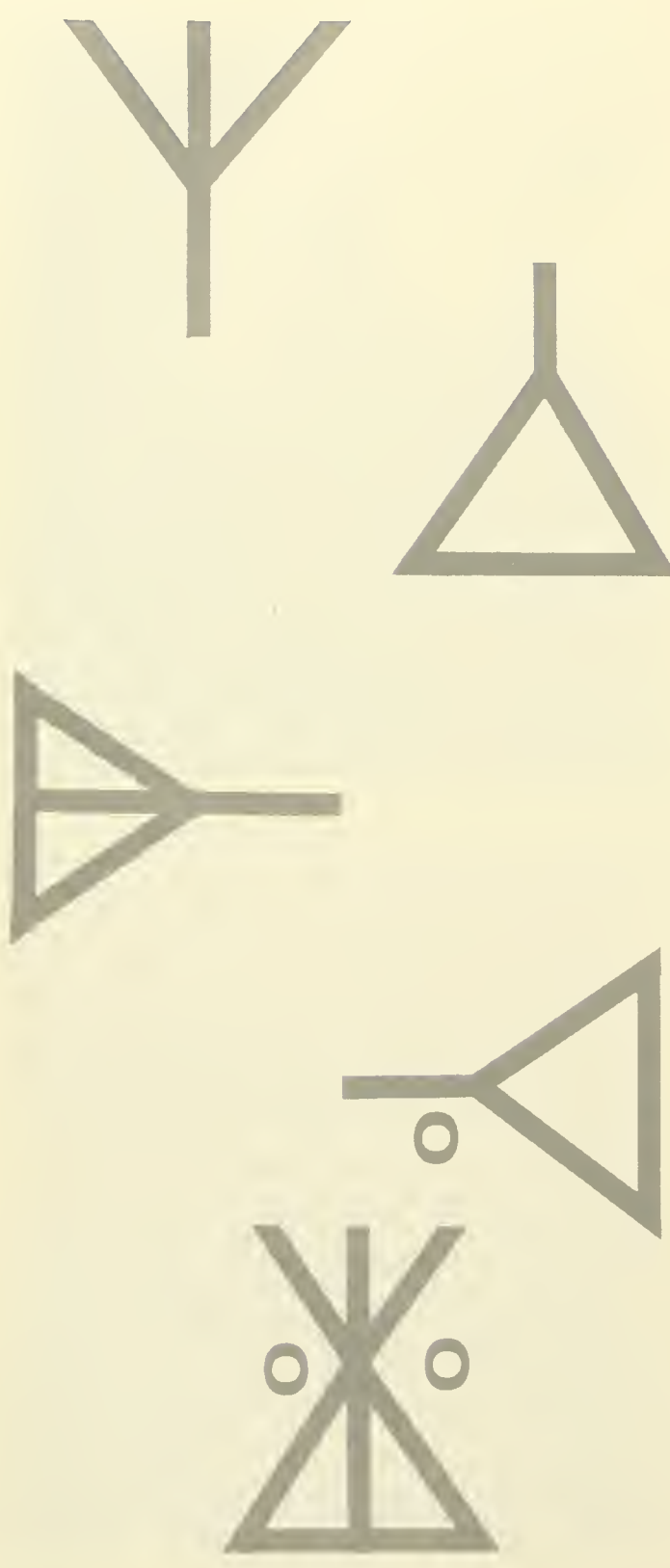
BROTHER G. JOHN OWENS RE-ELECTED DIRECTOR OF BROTHERS' COMMUNITY

Brother G. John Owens, F.S.C., director of the roster office at La Salle College, has been re-elected director of the college's community of Christian Brothers.

Brother Owens, who was principal at West Philadelphia Catholic High School for Boys from 1954 to 1963, was first elected director of the La Salle community last March. Previously, the director had been appointed by the Provincial of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Elected associate directors of the community were Brother David Pendergast, F.S.C., former dean of the college's school of business administration, and Brother William Martin, F.S.C., assistant professor of theology.

SEX EDUCATION:



CURRENTLY, we are experiencing an increasing demand for sex education. Churches, youth work agencies, and especially the schools find themselves pressured into developing new programs and curriculum. Lankenau Hospital views this as a welcome evidence of a healthier and more receptive attitude toward education in human growth and development as a legitimate part of the total educational process for youth.

An understanding of human growth as a fundamental and natural part of man is essential for an appreciation of the forces that affect the attitudes and actions of individuals, families, communities and nations.

Many agencies have long been involved in sex education, but frequently without consideration of the full range of human sexuality. We should correct this omission by establishing positive educational programs from kindergarten through grade 12. Sex education should involve the physical, emotional, mental, social, and moral dimensions of sexuality. It is especially important that education in sexuality be related to the maturation of students. A sensitive program of this nature must be conducted by people who are well qualified through training and temperament.

There are those who will say that schools are usurping yet another role that rightfully belongs in the home. I must agree the home exerts a powerful influence in the child's sex education, as do the church and other agencies. However, it is to be realized that the philosophy of education tells us we are obligated to educate the *total* child, therefore it is desirable that the school should play a pre-eminent role in family life education. Of all the agencies influencing children today, the schools have the greatest opportunity of succeeding because they have a continuity of program.

The awareness of sexuality begins at birth. It is and should be a continuum that extends throughout life, for it is needed at every age. There is a need for sex education among parents and we would be hopeful that the next generation of parents should be trained in human growth and development in order to effectively assist their children to understand sexual development in a wholesome manner. We at Lankenau saw the need and initiated a collegiate program for adults as part of our continuing education program. Since the summer of 1968 we have been giving courses in human growth and development to educators and school nurses to equip them to handle this intelligently as part of their total school program.

We believe that parents should be educated, if they are to

WHY, WHERE AND WHEN

by DR. VINCENT F. MIRAGLIA

give children their first instruction in sex education, to make sure that they know what they are talking about. According to a study of 25,000 teenagers made by William Blaisdell, a public health specialist in Washington, D. C., less than seven per cent secured any sex information from their parents before they heard it from their contemporaries; less than five per cent got any information from their parents about venereal disease. Over half of several different groups of teenagers in different parts of the country learned "the facts of life" from their friends—not their parents.

Contemporary authorities are gradually concluding that the normal tensions within the parent-child relationship work against good communication in sexual matters, especially when the child is past puberty. One realistic goal of sex education is to help parents and teenagers communicate better with each other on the subject of sex. Anatomy of the reproductive organs can be put in its proper context and given the dignity it deserves.

We have to remember not to tell untruths to children. This is an insult to the intellect of our children. We are concerned with teaching acceptance, demonstrating love between parents, love of offspring, and certainly the importance of neighborliness: that love is not just limited to a one-to-one ratio, but should be dispersed in the whole world community.

We should teach proper concepts before the age of exploration and before children begin to develop concepts of obscenity and fake modesty. What terminology should be used? Possibly we do not have to become totally involved with the terminology that is used by the medical profession, but using proper terms that are available in the dictionary keeps the proper respectability to the sex parts themselves.

If we are going to teach respectability, responsibility and the reproductive system in its proper context, we should use acceptable language.

WE MUST teach about the development and growth of the sperm and ova during the periods of adolescence as sex glands mature and produce hormones. This is an excellent opportunity to tell these young people how remarkable this organ system is—a system which, for generations, was taboo, but is really just as important as the heart, the lungs or the brain. It is the only organ system that can produce living cells capable of migration, of fertilization, and of developing into a living individual and a new life in the world.

If we expect our young people to act responsibly, we

must tell them the complete story, how fertilization takes place, and even go through the whole development of the infant and the fertilization of the egg. We can tell about the gestation periods of man compared with other members of the mammalian species.

If the adult population feels that this kind of information is unimportant to the child, then the child's sex information is picked up from the streets, from the movies and from television. I would say that if the adult is not very much concerned about it, and if children happen to behave with their sex system organs in a manner that would lead us to doubt their intellect, we should look at ourselves, because we have failed to tell them how truly remarkable this organ system is.

At the fifth and sixth grade level we want to talk about growth and development and the influence of the various endocrine glands on body stature as well as the development of the secondary sexual characteristics. The stress of the physical and emotional changes are taught at a time when children are experiencing them. It is an old cliché of education: you have the greatest response and retentive power when you are teaching at a time that is totally pertinent to the individual.

By the time children reach the junior high school we are covering growth and development and we are ready to go beyond that and appreciate the problems that have to do with the behavior and emotional side that accompanies the physical. The concern of youngsters over the emotional impact of growing up, their feelings, new needs for attraction of one another, lead us into an area of discussion which is called social attitudes.

So we come to the high school program with the family life education and the course in marriage and the family. We start with a course in social attitudes and these are some of the things we talk about: children want to know about dating and what goes and what does not go on a date; nicotine—obviously when we put age limits on smoking and age limits on driving, and license this and license that, and it is all based on chronological age—somehow or other we inculcate particular references that make children concerned about particular attainments; the problems of necking, petting, alcohol, narcotics and so on. We talk about special situations and they learn to recognize the nature of the opposite sex in ability to control emotions and establish basic norms of behavior.

We teach also a concept of human rights: that you may have the right to inflict harm upon yourself, but to inflict physical or emotional harm on another individual, this is not God-given, and reveals irresponsibility.

We teach about venereal disease and the problems of illegitimate pregnancy, but the thing that strikes home as far as the student is concerned is that these things often can halt their education and limit their individual potential.

HERE SEEMS to be no easy answer to the problems faced by the teenager yet somehow each year millions of young people successfully pass through adolescence and the teen years and begin to assume adult responsibilities. Our goal is to add to our understanding of the teenager, to examine his role, his world, his problems, conflicts, strengths and weaknesses, so that those of us in the helping and healing professions may be better able to help during these years of challenge.

There is no such thing as an average teenager; they are constantly evolving, changing from day to day, from year to year. As they change, their language changes. It is largely unwritten: by the time it is understood by adults, it is already useless and out of date.

THE TEENAGER is impulsive; for him time is of the essence. The now is all-important and tomorrow may never come. Teenagers live in constant fear of being misunderstood, mistrusted and rejected. They yearn for peer-acceptance and are suspicious of adults who accept them as they are. The way in which teenagers handle their conflicts reflects to a great degree their earlier life experiences and gives some appreciation of the way in which the teenager will function as an adult.

A beginning separation from parental influence must be attained and a compromise effected between the new-found desire to be completely independent and the need to remain in some ways dependent upon adults. A balance must be found between the desire to be alone and the strong desire to give and share everything with one's peers, whether of the same or opposite sex. Tentative exploratory experiences in sharing hopes, ideas, feelings lay the groundwork for the development of future intimate interpersonal relationships. The teenager will accept values and standards of society depending to a great degree on whether or not the teenager himself feels a sense of belonging and acceptance.

During the period of seven years the teenager experiences rapid physical growth, emotional maturation, intellectual advancement, a growing social awareness, developing heterosexual relationships and awakening sexual impulses. Therefore, the teenager needs to develop an identity, a unity, a

meaning, a relationship with the environment, with family and with peers through which these remarkable changes can be placed in perspective. We must recognize the fact that young men and women of today are faced with freedom of choice and decision quite different from that which we faced. If we fail to make this distinction, we are likely to lose the trust and respect of those we hope to help.

Parents, by and large, feel inadequate in their attempts to impart sexual information to their children. They are not only poorly equipped as teachers, but find it hard to appreciate the fact that their children have real sexual impulses. Many parents may be limited by their own sexual problems and feelings of inadequacy in regard to sex.

Children, on the other hand, find it difficult to think of their parents as sources of sexual knowledge. The teenager today wants to be given the straight facts of sex education. He also hopes to be informed of the relevance of this information to the larger moral and social framework. Sex education is not a panacea; it must be integrated into total experiences of the teenager with the aim of developing a person who is responsible in all areas of functioning.

In order to be readily accepted, courses in family life education should be based on sound fact, easily understandable, reasonable and pertinent. They should be taught by well-informed professionals and should be subject to repeated revision. The goal of such education would be to prepare young adults to accept responsibilities as family members and members of a community.

A young man and lady are human beings who need *acceptance*, as a person, *security*, *understanding* and *love*, which are their basic needs. Through a warm and constructive relationship adolescents are able to face reality, discover themselves and thereby find a greater degree of emotional security. In the past few years, we have found young men and women are wanting assistance in this area.

We are all searching for love—not only our young people! Whenever we want help, we look to find hands and hearts that are open—a relationship that is affectionate and trustful. We hear so many people say, “God Is Love”—the only way we can show that He is, is by living in love ourselves. Then you and I may well love others with a love that surpasses even the natural resources of our hearts. ■

Dr. Miraglia, '50, is the assistant director of health education at Lankenau Hospital. His memberships include the American Public Health Association and the National Educational Association, among others.

The world should have a "distributive balance" of power according to a La Salle historian's analysis of

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

by DR. JOSEPH P. O'GRADY

THE ADVENT of the Nixon administration clearly promises Americans a change, and maybe a watershed, in their foreign policy with relationship to the rest of the world. Policy makers now seem to recognize that the conditions that produced the revolution in American foreign relations in 1947 no longer exist. Europe is no longer weak, economically or militarily. Russia no longer has the overwhelming power nor the will to drive to the Atlantic as she sees her Eastern European empire crumbling in spite of, and because of, the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Americans also have lost the power to influence the world with immunity and the will to care for and police its people.

Americans have reached another crossroad. Her people debate the alternatives as they search for a solution to the present difficulties, but the creation of a new policy will not be easy.

Part of the problem lies in the American character and the American attitude toward change both at home and abroad. This does not seem like much of a problem since Americans have always indicated a great adaptability to change. In fact, change so dominated their pre-twentieth century experience that they learned to expect so much of it that they developed the characteristic of blind optimism. Whether they see what lies ahead or not, they know they can conquer any eventuality. Only in America can one hear, "the possible we do today; the impossible tomorrow."

Even today in this age of nuclear activity, computer technology, space travel, and instantaneous communications, Americans do not resist these things, nor exhibit signs of distress. They help them and revel in the sociological changes that they generate.

This American capacity to live with change in the domestic world, however, creates a certain paradox for the student of foreign affairs. The average American, including the political leader, has recently exhibited little capacity to accept change in the foreign world. The very success of Truman policies in winning acceptance from the American people has created a tendency to maintain that policy with relative rigidity. American reactions to the policies of Charles De Gaulle in particular, and other European statesmen in general, are good examples of such rigidity. While the computer revolutionizes the domestic American world with virtually minimal negative response, De Gaulle's attempt to bring the treaty structure of the world more in line with the realities of the power structure has generated a vast amount of American comment; far more than such policies, or France, deserve and far too violent for anyone's good. One only has to mention Viet Nam to see that this rigidity is not limited to our

European policy.

The inconsistency of accepting change in one world and rejecting it in another is not too difficult to explain. In fact, the same American past that created the capacity to live with change in the domestic world created the inability to live with it in the foreign world. The international balance of power that existed in Europe from 1815 to 1914 not only spared the world a major conflict, it permitted the United States to exist free from confrontation with a major power. The nation, in effect, grew to maturity in an atmosphere that permitted *relative* indifferences to foreign problems. Her people, thus, assumed a negative attitude toward such questions. Their disinterest in foreign affairs continued into the twentieth century in spite of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. Not until the post-World War II period with the advent of the intercontinental bomber, the long-range submarine, and the atomic bomb did the American people learn that their country had permanently entered the world of power politics. The world had grown smaller and the implements of war larger—so small and so large, respectively, that Americans could no longer ignore the outside world.

The old nineteenth century attitude remained, however. Americans continued to look upon the world with calm suspicion and a hope of return to that peaceful earlier age of non-involvement. They did not like the world in which they found themselves in 1945. When events continued to lead them down the road toward full involvement they continued to ask, "Is it necessary?" When it seemed clear that American power was necessary, they reluctantly accepted. But, as the United States became more and more involved, the American attitude that they should control the policy of the "free world" grew stronger. Gradually these became the conditions, the necessity of an American presence and allied acceptance of American leadership, which the American people demanded as justification for abandonment of age-old and successful policies that dated back to George Washington and Thomas Paine.

This negative attitude dominated American policy into the 1950's, and continues today. We still refuse to withdraw from our forward positions around the world because the enemy remains in the field. We cannot fail in one place for fear we will face another conflict somewhere else, or discover that we have no friends. Yet Americans must face the reality of the world situation. Change has arrived. The monolithic enemy under the unified direction of Moscow no longer exists and the old policy no longer has meaning. Americans must learn to accept these facts of change in the world as soon as possible.

We Must Face The Realities of International Life.

To drop the old approach to the world would not be easy under ideal conditions, but the nature of today's conditions make such a change much more difficult. Any new policy will face problems the last shift did not. In 1947, President Truman's administration developed a realistic policy about the defense of Europe, in the tradition of an idealism that extended deep into the American past. Truman could lead America into the world for the right of Greek self-determination, to preserve freedom, to make the world safe for democracy, to save the small nation. The issues were clearly defined. The world was clearly divided into those who wished to preserve the free world and those who did not. Our choice obviously placed us on the side of the former. Truman, therefore, could develop a policy which both realists and idealists could accept.

Today, however, conditions have changed. Our relations with the Communist bloc nations continue to grow more friendly and more extensive while these states no longer present an image of pure evil. In fact a few are rapidly becoming “good.” Furthermore, the issues in Viet Nam are not clearly defined. One finds it most difficult to argue that United States fights for “freedom” in Viet Nam when the enemy seems to have the support of the majority of the people. Most observers, until very recently, would agree that a clearly honest application of self-determination would most probably led to the selection of the enemy's leader, Ho Chi Minh. Moreover, grave doubts exist that the constitutional convention and the 1967 elections in South Viet Nam marked the arrival of a genuine democracy in Southeast Asia. Yet Americans still fight for the preservation of the generals' government. It also becomes more difficult to continue the propaganda that Americans wish to preserve one small country if this involves destruction of another small country. Thus, in addition to rethinking the specific policy, the United States must rethink the very assumptions upon which that policy will stand.

In today's world that old idealist approach of the Woodrow Wilson variety simply does not provide satisfactory answers to our problems. Slogans and moral sounding speeches based upon such assumptions must disappear and the American people must face the realities of international life. This means a return to the fundamental realities which the old idealistic slogans so aptly masked.

These fundamentals, found in any introductory college course on diplomacy, may not appear as simple or basic for the present generation which lives at the end of fifty years of predominant interest in the idealistic view of foreign policy and in an age of great idealism at home. Yet it seems imperative that Americans return to these if they are going to find the assumptions upon which they will build their policy.

One of these fundamental assumptions holds that once a state gains existence as a sovereign, independent, political unit, it will do everything within its power to remain so. Unfortunately, this excessive concern for one's own security often generates attempts to destroy the independence of other states. Conflicts arise, but no effective international power or institution exists to solve such disputes in justice. Each state must rely upon its own power, therefore, and fear comes to dominate its every act. In the end, each state must act in terms of its own self-interest.

Self-interest rests fundamentally upon only two factors, geography and power. The former usually determines the essential interests, those which directly condition the existence or non-existence of the state. The national interest of the United States, for example, demands that we deny the territory of Cuba to any nation capable of using it as a base for an attack upon us. America can accept a Cuba ruled by a Castro, but not by a Khrushchev. For this reason the late President Kennedy reacted as he did in October, 1962, when Khrushchev attempted to place intermediate range missiles on Cuban soil.

Whether any nation can meet the demands of these essential interests depends upon the second factor—power. Many factors contribute to national power, but, whatever they may be for a particular state, the final sum will determine that particular nation's place in the state system. An excess of power that is more than enough to guarantee its essential interests, causes a state to seek interests beyond those established by geography. In this way the great nations project their interests far beyond their geographic limitations. This in turn creates the problem of maintaining peace when these interests clash. In a world motivated by fear and self-interest, built upon brute force and without any effective agency to generate peace through law, how can peace exist.

Some have argued that peace can exist if each nation gives





UN delegates study serial photos of Russian-supplied Cuban missile bases:
 "Self interest rests fundamentally upon only two factors, geography and power."

some of its power and independence to a *super-national* government such as the United Nations. Yet, it seems perfectly clear that this will not happen, at least in the foreseeable future. The recent fiasco of the United States debate on the Arab-Israeli war hardly helped to convince any nation that their government should transfer three combat divisions to that kind of international control. Nor do most people feel that such a drastic solution is yet necessary. Even if they did, how long would it take to create the necessary military force to preserve peace. Until such a *super-government* becomes a reality one can only assume that the world of sovereign national states will remain.

If the world government approach to peace cannot materialize in the immediate future, one finds the only other answer in the old balance of power concept that dominated nineteenth century diplomacy. This can be accomplished in two ways: by having all the states on one side or the other, with each side possessing equal power (the scale balance), or by having a number of states or blocs with no one element capable of approaching a power level equal to the others (the distributive balance). The former is rather dangerous since any slight shift of power could trigger one side or the other to act. Whether Americans wished to believe it or not this kind of balance existed from 1947 to 1959 but the growing independence of both Western and Eastern nations and the erratic movement of China has greatly weakened the idea. Further changes in the political alliances during the 1960's have created stronger arguments for a transition from the scale to the distributive balance. But this type demands the continued existence of two conditions. Each member of the balance must view peace as part of its own national self-interest and each must act independent of each other on all international matters, that is, until one nation attempts to disrupt the peace.

The creation of such a balance would mean that Americans would have to reduce their treaty commitments around the world. This would create numerous problems. Americans tend to believe that treaties are sacred laws and any violation would lead to disaster. The "domino theory" owes some of its existence to such a belief, but treaties are not eternal. They exist only as long as they adequately and accurately mirror the realities of the power structure. Dependent upon reality, they change with reality. One cannot forget that the desires of the parties involved determine the acceptance and enforcement of treaty obligations. Both acceptance and enforcement cease once the desires cease and the degree of desire rests upon self-interests. Since each shift in the power structure generates a corresponding shift in national interest, treaties must be redefined with each power shift. They do not create power realities. They only reflect such realities.

The current debate on foreign policy must be shaped within the context of such views. That the European situation has radically changed since 1947 cannot be denied. The Europe that could not defend itself then is not only capable of doing so now, but seems to be straining every effort to have more to say in its own behalf. France is only the public problem. Below the surface many European statesmen, including the English, are beginning to feel the power of Europe. Few signs appear that they will not continue to do so in the future.

At the same time, the Russia of today is hardly the Russia of 1947. Stalin is dead and the men who rule Russia now seem more interested in their domestic problems than the international world. Without the capacity to furnish both military and consumer goods they now face a population that wants the latter. The recent announcement that automobile production for the first time has surpassed truck pro-

"If The World Of 1947 Called For A Scale Balance Of Power, Then The World Of 1969 Calls For A Distributive Balance."

duction would indicate that the Russian government has accepted their claims.

At the same time the lands conquered by Russia since 1945 have begun to assert their own leadership. They want freedom, and the recent activities of the Czechs and Rumanians indicate they will attempt virtually anything to get it. The Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia only confirmed the inability of Moscow to control events.

Much of this finds its cause in the rise of Red China as an independent state that wants to follow its own policies. The Russians and Chinese battle for high stakes, including the very leadership of the communist movement, as well as for more significant matters such as control of lands in the central part of Asia. In addition the Chinese population is growing at such an alarming rate that soon these millions will find no "living space" in China. A casual look at the map clearly shows that of all the directions open to the Chinese the only open land belongs to Russia. The rise of the Russian-Chinese conflict has caused Russia to shift her interests to the Far East, so the European nations can breathe a sign of relief. Even the Czech invasion can only be seen as an attempt to plug a gap in the west while watching the east.

All this means that the United States can no longer follow a policy conceived in an age that witnessed a situation the very opposite of that today. If the world of 1947 called for a scale balance of power, then the world of 1969 calls for a distributive balance. The creation of this should be the aim of American policy. To have a distributive balance, however, Europe must be free to follow a truly independent policy, which means that America must gradually withdraw from western Europe. A voluntary Russian withdrawal from Eastern Europe would contribute considerably to the development of a successful distributive balance, but this will come only when the flank is free from threats. At any rate, as both American and Russian power to influence other states declines, they will have to withdraw from the positions they now maintain. A gradual mutual withdrawal can move both sides of the "Iron Curtain" down the road to meaningful integration. A combined and united Europe could then emerge as an effective balance for the power of the United States or Russia. A third force would appear through which either the United States or Russia would have to move.

Such a situation would produce inestimable returns. The reduced cost of defending Europe, carried by the Europeans themselves, would eliminate the waste of American power and threats upon the American economy. Neither the United States nor Russia would face each other directly; nor would it be necessary for the great powers to take sides in every world trouble spot. A balance in Europe would free the Russians to watch her Far Eastern neighbor, China, which could

only be viewed as in the best interests of the world. Finally, Europe, as one of the great powers, would have to accept a share of aiding the underdeveloped nations. All in unity then would play the role of "Santa Claus" and "policeman" for the world; a part played only by Uncle Sam for the past twenty years.

Maybe this will not happen. Maybe some other specific policy will accomplish this. Only the future will tell, and only the future historian will be able to write about it. One thing seems perfectly clear, however. Before the United States can develop a policy for the present world she must live through the most serious soul searching of her diplomatic life. She must find basic assumptions and a basic policies. She can no longer rely upon the idealistic slogans of the past. She must reverse herself in mid-stream and accept change in the outside world as well as she accepts it at home. ■



Dr. O'Grady, '56, associate professor of history, joined La Salle's faculty in 1959. Currently on research leave, is a member of numerous historical societies and has contributed previously to LA SALLE among other publications.

ROTC (One Year Later): CADETS ARE DRILLING LESS & ENJOYING IT MORE

Lt. Col. Robert T. Fallon, the new commanding officer of La Salle's Army Reserve Officer's Training Corps, sat at his desk under the west stands of McCarthy Stadium, a few weeks ago, reflecting on student unrest and the dramatic changes that have affected ROTC at colleges across the country.

Most of the changes nationally have been the direct result of anti-military protests. Forty-four of 57 colleges surveyed recently by the Associated Press (including La Salle) report significant drops in ROTC enrollment this year—some as high as 70 per cent.

"I sincerely believe that these young men are asking the right questions," Fallon said in reference to last May's campus "sit-in" which eventually resulted in the abolishment of compulsory ROTC for the first time at La Salle since the military science program was initiated in 1951. "Some of their answers horrify us, but they are asking healthy, intelligent questions."

Fallon feels that students today are criticizing ROTC on the same terms as they criticize other programs. Other criticism, he says, comes from people either violently opposed to all things military or from groups who see a direct connection between military uniforms on campus and the war in Vietnam.

Besides La Salle, campus pressure this year has caused abandonment of compulsory military training at such universities as Arkansas, Mississippi, Arizona, Arizona State, Creighton and Drexel Institute, among others.

Total ROTC enrollment presently at La Salle is 346 including 146 freshmen. Last year there were 708 freshmen in the program and 952 all told. Under terms of the contract between the college and the secretary of the army, La Salle agrees to commission 25 cadets annually. Last year, the largest class in

history, 74 men, was commissioned. The average graduating ROTC class for the past ten years has been 38.

Fallon, who expects to commission 55 officers this June, is optimistic about the future although he concedes that there were "a lot of long faces" around the ROTC offices after the agreement ending last spring's "sit-in" was announced.

"We were much afraid that we wouldn't attract enough students for a viable program over the course of years," he says. "But we did not permit ourselves to be discouraged. We cranked up an intensive recruiting program. Officers and cadets went to the local high schools, and we continued throughout the summer with the incoming freshmen. This year, we'll start recruiting earlier."

How many freshmen must be recruited to fulfill La Salle's agreement with the Department of the Army?

"With 150 freshmen we can make it," Fallon says. "Ideally I'd like between 150 and 200. If I get 100, it's a question."

Out of this year's freshman class, Fallon would like to retain 100 as sophomores and 50 as juniors. If successful, he should wind up with 35 or 40 commissioned officers. The attrition rate of cadets is high, though, with the largest dropoff (50%) coming between sophomore and junior year.

"Half of those who do not go on drop out because of a lack of interest" he says. "The other half are not acceptable for various reasons."

Fallon reports a 15 per cent attrition rate at the 1969 summer camp at Indian-town Gap.

"We lost five men because of the physical (examination) and three others were disenrolled because of poor performance."

There have been other changes in the ROTC programs—mostly in the curriculum, but Fallon denies that pressure

exerted from the "sit-in" caused them.

"Last December's (1968) meeting of the Faculty Senate precipitated this," he says. "After studying the program for a year and a half, they approved continuing the regular (compulsory) program for freshmen. They recommended very strongly that we examine the program to make it more meaningful and relevant. We immediately organized a student curriculum committee to evaluate the freshman program."

The committee, comprised of five freshman ROTC students, three sophomores, three juniors and one senior who acted as president, made its recommendations early in April.

The result is a new academically-oriented, team taught course on "Concepts of National Security" for freshmen conducted on an inter-disciplinary basis by Kenneth L. Hill, assistant professor of the political science department, and Capt. Joseph A. Kendra, '64, assistant professor of military science. Guest lecturers from the departments of history, sociology and economics also contribute to the 45 hour course which is open to any student of the college but required of all ROTC freshmen.

This course examines the role of force in international affairs and discusses the control of force on the field of battle and in the structure of the U.S. Government. Hill approaches the subject from a more theoretical and abstract point of view emphasizing the *role* of force. Capt. Kendra assumes a more pragmatic view, emphasizing the *control* of force.

"Frankly, the course is more difficult, more demanding," says Fallon. "We were ahead of the game because this course is similar to the one recommended later by the Secretary of Defense's Commission on ROTC. This course more reflects the spirit of their recommendation than anything I've seen."



Lt. Col. Robert T. Fallon presents Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star and Purple Heart to Mrs. Margaret Kelly, mother of the late Capt. Gerald Kelly, Jr., '67, who was killed in Vietnam. Ceremonies took place at McCarthy Stadium, Oct. 30.

Fallon, who succeeded Col. Steven Silvasy as La Salle's PMST in September, has a background highly conducive to the academic atmosphere that ROTC programs are striving to join. The 42 year-old West Point graduate holds master's and doctorate degrees in English from Columbia University. He has taught college English and belongs to such organizations as the Modern Language Association and the Milton Society of America.

Instead of drill, freshmen now take a course in "Leadership." They are not required to wear uniforms as often and are no longer used strictly as "guinea pigs" for the training of upperclassmen. The course now is oriented toward the development of leadership potential in them. It is offered partially on an interdisciplinary basis. John J. Rooney, Ph.D., professor of psychology, recently offered a three hour series of lectures on "The Psychology of Leadership."

Other ROTC courses are basically the same. Fallon is now in the process of re-constituting the commission to examine the sophomore program. He also expects to solicit comments from the present freshman class, and thinks that the new freshman course will help tremendously in his recruitment effort.

"A college student wants to take an interesting and challenging course," he says. "He wants to belong to an organization respected in the community. That's the principal appeal."

How about the future of ROTC?

"Only time will tell," says Fallon. "The academic community has given us a chance to prove ourselves. It has given us every conceivable support we can ask for—both material and moral. We now have a course—not just an ROTC course—but an academic one which the college can point to with pride."

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College Forms Council of President's Associates

Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., president of La Salle, has announced the formation of the "Council of President's Associates" as a vital adjunct to the college's total development effort.

Some 28 prominent business and civic leaders have agreed to serve on the council in an advisory capacity to the president of the college and its board of trustees.

"La Salle has always cherished the active participation and support of influential laymen," said Brother Burke. "Their energy, perspective and expertise are needed now, more than ever before, as the college enters a new era of educational opportunity and community involvement."

Brother Burke said that the council will participate in long range planning for educational programs; cultivate rapport and develop high level contacts with foundations and corporations in order to establish a broader base of financial support for the college's present and future needs, and maintain communication between the college and the community.

Brother F. Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D., vice president of the corporation, will serve as primary liaison officer between the president of the college and the new council. A minimum of four meetings a year, half of them in small, consultative groups, are planned.

Members of the council are: (companies listed are from Philadelphia unless otherwise noted):

Dr. Karl R. Bopp, president, Federal Reserve Bank of Phila.; E. R. Costello, treasurer, Edgcomb Steel Co.; Albert J. Crawford, Jr., Esq., partner, Crawford, Graham & Johnson; J. L. Everett, execu-

tive vice president, Phila. Electric Co.; Russell E. Fitzgerald, executive vice president, Continental Bank and Trust Co.; Joseph A. Gallagher, executive vice president, Industrial Valley Bank, Jenkintown; Benedict Gimbel, Jr., director, Metromedia, Inc.

Also: Burton Gray, vice president, Wyeth Laboratories, Valley Forge; Robert N. Hilkert, first vice president, Federal Reserve Bank of Phila.; Roger S. Hillas, president, Provident National Bank; Fremont Levy, vice president, Nannette Manufacturing Co., Inc.; Robert R. Lynch, vice president of personnel, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Daniel J. McCauley, Jr., partner, Blank, Rudenko, Klaus & Rome; Vincent P. McDevitt, vice president and general counsel, Phila. Electric Co.

Also: John McKay, partner, Arthur Andersen & Co.; Hon. Robert N. C. Nix, Jr., Esq., judge, Common Pleas Court; Gerald P. Nugent, Jr., president, Jones Motor Co., Spring City, Pa.; Brig. Gen. Tobias R. Philbin, Jr., deputy director, National Security Administration, Ft. Meade, Md.; Russell W. Richie, senior vice president, Phila. Saving Fund Society; Rolland Ritter, chairman, Ritter Finance Corp.; Charles G. Simpson, vice president and general manager, Phila. Gas Works.

Also: Francis X. Stanton, Sr., executive vice president, Benton & Bowles, New York, N.Y.; Louis Stein, chairman and chief executive officer, Food Fair Corp.; Hon. Juanita Kidd Stout, judge, Common Pleas Court; Robert V. Trainer, secretary, Rollerbearing Co. of America, W. Trenton, N.J.; Charles Tyson, president, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Nochem S. Winnet, Esq., president, Samuel S. Fels Fund, and Andrew B. Young, Esq., partner, Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young.



Dr. Thomas N. McCarthy (left) and Brother Nicholas Sullivan, F.S.C., Ph.D.

Dr. McCarthy Named Acting V.P. for Student Affairs

Dr. Thomas N. McCarthy, director of La Salle's counseling center since 1959, has been appointed the college's acting vice president for student affairs.

McCarthy, who was selected after consultation with various faculty and student groups, will temporarily continue as director of the counseling center.

McCarthy, 42, has been a member of the college's faculty since 1952. He has held the rank of full professor of psychology since 1964. A native of Tewksbury, Mass., he holds bachelor's and master's degrees from Catholic University, Washington, D.C., and a doctoral degree with magna cum laude honors from the University of Ottawa (Ontario), Canada.

A certified psychologist in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, McCarthy has held many professional and public service positions. He is past president of both the Greater Philadelphia Personnel and Guidance Association and the American Catholic Psychological Association. He is a member of the professional board of the Academy of Religion and Mental Health.

At La Salle, McCarthy is chairman of the graduate fellowship committee and he serves on the student affairs committee and the committee for student development.

During 1967-68, he served as chairman of an intercollegiate student mental health committee which was constituted by the presidents of Chestnut Hill, Immaculata, La Salle, Rosemont, St. Joseph's and Villanova to study mental health problems of students on those six campuses.

Dr. McCarthy has written numerous articles for various publications and is co-author of the book "Assessment of Candidates for the Religious Life," published in 1968.

Brother Sullivan Named Assistant to the President

Brother Nicholas Sullivan, F.S.C., Ph.D., a member of the La Salle faculty since 1962, has been named assistant to the president of the college.

Brother Sullivan, an associate professor of earth science, will deal with matters pertaining to La Salle's College Council, liaison with campus committees and legislative matters affecting education.

Brother Sullivan, a 42-year-old native of Philadelphia, is a noted speleologist. He has explored over 50 caves in 60 different countries and served as a visiting professor at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, in 1963. He served as president of the National Speleological Society from 1957 to 1961.

Brother Sullivan received a bachelor's degree from the Catholic University, a master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh, and a doctorate from Notre Dame. He has been a member of the Christian Brothers since 1945.

Dr. Holroyd To Receive Brothers' Affiliation

Dr. Roland Holroyd, professor of biology and a member of the college faculty since 1920, will be honored at a special Christian Brothers Affiliation ceremony Sunday, Jan. 11, at 4:00 P.M. in the college chapel.

Dr. Holroyd will become only the second layman on La Salle's staff to receive the diploma indicating his affiliation as a member of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Dr. Joseph Sprissler, vice president, business affairs, received this honor in 1964.

Immediately afterwards, ceremonies will be held designating the science building as the "Roland Holroyd Science Center." A reception and dinner in Dr. Holroyd's honor will follow in the college union ballroom.

Alumni and friends of the college are cordially invited. Reservations for the reception and dinner, at \$12.50 apiece, can be obtained through the Alumni Office, VI-8-8300, ext. 421.

College's Tuition Increased

Accelerated rising costs will necessitate an increase in La Salle's tuition and fees and room and board in September, 1970, it was announced by Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., president of the college.

Full-time day tuition will be raised from \$1,350 to \$1,600 for arts and business students and from \$1,450 to \$1,700 for science students. Evening college tuition, now \$30 per credit hour, will be increased to \$38. Summer term tuition will be increased from \$35 to \$40 per credit hour in the day program and from \$30 to \$38 per credit hour in the evening program, effective this summer.

Room and board for the year will be increased from \$900 to \$1,050 for those using seven day meal book, and from \$760 to \$900 for students using five day meal tickets. Credit hour for the graduate theology program will be increased from \$40 to \$50, effective next September.

La Salle's president said that he has been discussing the matter with members of the college's Board of Trustees, administration, faculty and students since September.

In a letter announcing the increases to faculty & students, Brother Burke said that the financial structure of the college "while sound," cannot continue without a rapidly growing deficit unless a tuition change is made promptly.

"It is important," said Brother Burke, "to attract and keep excellent teachers; to plan for a more complete library collection; to mount the new programs planned for the facilities under construction. At the moment, other sources are



Thomas J. Gola, '55, delivers campaign address at La Salle two weeks before being elected city controller of Philadelphia by over 86,000 votes. Gola helped the Republican party roll up its largest majority in a local election since 1931.

insufficient to assure accomplishment of these essential goals."

Brother Burke also pledged that the college would continue its effort to increase financial aid to students and financial aid counseling to parents and students.

La Salle's last tuition increase took effect in September, 1968.

Despite the increase, the college's tuition still compares favorably with other area institutions of higher learning: Albright, \$1,850; Duquesne, \$1,600; F&M, \$2,200; Gettysburg, \$2,050; Kings, \$1,550; Muhlenberg, \$1,950; Ursinus, \$1,620; PMC Colleges, \$2,000, and Villanova, \$1,870.

Explorer Swimmers Rebuilding; Soccer Team Bounces Back

"I'm always accused of being a pessimist and, frankly, I think this could be the first losing season at La Salle since 1943," said coach Joe Kirk prior to the Explorers' swimming opener at Monmouth College, Dec. 12.

Graduation took a heavy toll from last year's Middle Atlantic Conference runners (including All American Tom Johnson and Jay Tract), and La Salle's veteran coach must rebuild this year.

Top returnees include potential All American Don Strunk, last year's MAC 100 and 200 yard freestyle champion; Pat McCullough, a big threat in breast-stroke events; Glen Cook, butterfly and medley; Scott Steelman, backstroke, and Reid King, butterfly and freestyle.

Kirk is also counting on a talented group of freshman who are eligible for

varsity events for the first time in all NCAA sports except football, basketball and hockey.

La Salle's 1969-70 swimming schedule:

DECEMBER—12, at Monmouth; 13, at Southern Connecticut. JANUARY—21, at Pennsylvania; 23, American U. (at Germantown YMCA); 28, at West Chester; 31, at Bucknell. FEBRUARY—10, St. Joseph's (at La Salle High); 14, at Temple; 20, Loyola, Md. (Germantown YMCA); 25 Villanova (La Salle High); 27, St. John's, N.Y. (La Salle High); 28, at Drexel. MARCH 5-7, at Middle Atlantic Conference Championships (New-

Meanwhile in fall sports activity, coach Bill Wilkinson's first soccer team got off to the best start in the school's history, faltered a bit at mid-season, but still wound up with the finest record (5-7-1) since 1959. The booters thus

tied the school mark for victories in one season and, for the first time ever, beat perennial powers Temple and Drexel in the same year. Roman Petruniak, a sophomore from Trenton, led the team with seven goals scored.

The cross country team, rebuilding under Ira Davis, finished with a 3-6 record and sixth place finish in the MAC Championships.

Urban Studies Sponsors Mental Health Seminars

A series of six weekly seminars on mental health, sponsored by La Salle's Urban Studies and Community Service Center, were held this Fall in the college's science center.

Topics covered were mental illness, drug addiction, alcoholism, delinquency, defining a health personality, and planning with the community for the cultivation and preservation of mental health.

The lectures, were free and open to the public and included coffee, lunch, and a question and answer session.

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CLASS NOTES



DR. JOHN S. PENNY

DR. JOHN S. PENNY, professor of biology at the college, has been elected secretary of La Salle's Board of Trustees.

'41

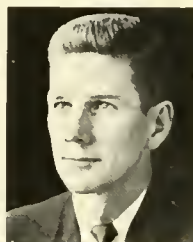
JOSEPH M. WALSH, president of Lear Motors Corporation of Reno, Nevada, has been appointed to the governing board of Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Michigan. WILLIAM J. BYNON died suddenly on September 14, 1969.

'37

FRANK X. BARRON, Ph.D., professor of psychology and a faculty fellow of College Five at the University of California, Santa Cruz, received the fourth annual \$5,000 Richardson Foundation Creativity Award at the national convention of the American Psychological Association in Washington, D.C. JOSEPH D. SWOYER has been appointed senior vice president of Young & Rubicam, Inc., advertising agency, Detroit, Michigan.



FRANK X.
BARRON



JOSEPH D.
SWOYER

'47



DOMINIC S. MONTERO

DOMINIC S. (DIM) MONTERO, assistant football coach at the University of Maryland, was recently given the additional duties of assistant athletic director.

'49

JOHN C. NOLAN was elected president of the Staff Conference of the Pennsylvania Heart Association at a meeting of Heart Association professional employees. DANIEL H. KANE has been appointed chairman of the college's Annual Fund Council.

'50

ALEXANDER RODI, D.O. has been named chief of staff at Kessler Memorial Hospital in Hammon, N.J.

'51



EDWARD F. KANE

WADDIE L. BELTON has been promoted to major in the U.S. Air Force. ANTHONY J. D'ORAZIO recently received a master's of arts degree in student personnel services from Glassboro State College. He is now teaching at Landis Junior High School where he is also the freshmen basketball coach. EUGENE FITZGERALD, associate professor of philosophy at La Salle, was correlator and participant on the WCAU-TV "Input" program Oct. 5,

MEMORIAL FUND ESTABLISHED FOR LT. JOHN H. CONDON, JR.

A memorial fund has been established by the parents of Lt. John H. Condon, Jr., '65, who lost his life in an automobile accident in Naples, Italy, on May 31.

According to the wishes of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Condon, of Newark, N.J., a grant-in-aid will be awarded to a La Salle student who is in good academic standing, demonstrating a financial need, and who is an active member of one of the campus social fraternities. The fund has been growing through contributions of John's fraternity brothers and friends.

Lt. Condon's active Naval career (he was a pilot assigned to the Mediterranean Fleet at the time of his death) reflected that same indom-

itable spirit exhibited at La Salle. John was active in the NFCCS over four years; the Sociology Club, and served as manager of the swimming team. Perhaps he was best known as a member of Sigma Phi Lambda. He originated and organized the 1965 basketball dribble from La Salle to Madison Square Garden; directed construction of Sig Phi's Open House exhibit for two years; planned the floats for TOR: starred in the Interfraternity Softball League, and held the office of Pledgemaster. Also, he served as captain of the cheerleaders.

John will always be remembered as a happy, likeable and generous person by his brothers and friends.



The annual alumni stag reunion, on campus, Oct. 10, enjoyed its highest attendance in history.

entitled "Where is this thing Called Love." He also addressed the Phillips Brooks Club of the Episcopal Church on "The Dimensions of Conjugal Life" Sept. 20; he also conducted two conferences at Bishop McDevitt High School, Glenside, Pa., on "Teilhard de Chardin" and "The Playboy Philosophy as Fraud." EDWARD F. KANE has been appointed national manager, printing paper sales, by the Ecusta Paper Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

'52

DONALD W. BERNARD died suddenly in September. EDWARD C. MCKINSEY has resigned his position as racing secretary at Washington and Arlington Parks, Chicago. He will resume his racing secretary's role at Gulfstream Park, Hallandale, Florida, next winter. DONALD H. SIEGFRIED has been appointed manager of data processing systems services at the 3M Company.



PETER K. McDONOUGH

PETER K. McDONOUGH, former sales manager for Toro Manufacturing Corporation, has purchased the Toro division of the A. H. Heine Company in Fort Wayne, Indiana. JOHN POTTS, M.D., Chief of Endocrine Department, Massachusetts General Hospital, was promoted to associate professor of Medicine at Harvard University Medical School. *Marriage:* JOHN J. GARDINER to Carol A. Ostrich.

'54

MATTHEW I. BUCKO, M.D. has become associated with Charles H. LaClair, Jr., M.D. in the practice of Otolaryngology, Broncho-Esophagology, microscopic end-Aural Sur-

PROFILE

PR MAN IN SPACE



"I'm probably the only guy working in public relations who majored in accounting," says Nicholas F. Pensiero, '40, who has been manager of marketing services and public affairs of RCA Defense Electronic Products, Moorestown, N.J., since 1963.

Heavily involved in promoting RCA's contribution to the space program, Pensiero is responsible for marketing administration, general contract services, news and information, advertising, publications, exhibits and customer relations for the five divisions that make up Defense Electronic Products.

"Our primary concern is with our technical image and the relationship with the public," says Pensiero who makes all the launches at Cape Kennedy, keep-

ing the press informed of RCA's 140 million dollar involvement with the Apollo Program.

If Pensiero's job is interesting, his background is equally as fascinating. During World War II, while he was in charge of all Air Force supplies going out to the Pacific, he developed such a refined logistics system that he earned the Legion of Merit.

After the war, Nick rejoined RCA. He handled a few executive positions for a while, then expanded RCA's Family Stores into a nationwide operation, increasing its business from \$300,000 to \$3.5 million annually.

Meanwhile, La Salle's Evening Division was getting started and Pensiero became its first teacher. Except for a reserve stint in Korea, he remained on La Salle's faculty until 1960. (His brother, Ben, still teaches industry in the evening). After Korea, Pensiero became a product manager and marketed the first consumer tape recorder produced by RCA. He left RCA from 1953 to 1962, but has been involved in public relations there ever since.

A graduate of Philadelphia's Northeast Catholic High School, Pensiero now resides in Moorestown, N.J. with his wife, Dorothy, and six children Ted, 18; Jim, 16; Maryann, 15; Mark, 14; Nicole, 11, and Ben, 7.

The classes of '44 and '45 held a combined 25th anniversary reunion on campus during the weekend of Oct. 25.



gery Audiology. GERALD W. FAISS has been named director of compensation on the Staff of Sperry Rand Corporation's Univac Division. DAVID P. MALONE was honored at ceremonies marking his 10th year of federal service with the Small Business Administration.



GERALD W. FAISS

Company. GEORGE J. HARKINS received a master's of arts degree in business administration from the Drexel Institute of Technology. ROBERT N. McNALLY has been appointed manager of special product development in the Technical Staffs of Corning Glass Works.

'57

WILLIAM J. HALL, M.D. has joined the staff of the Lansdale Clinic for the practice of internal medicine, with a sub-specialty in infectious diseases.

'58

ROBERT L. BOHRER has been elected an officer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust



ROBERT L. BOHRER

Company with the title of accounting officer, financial department. JAMES B. GARVIN has been named managing director of Decker Communications' new division, Marketing Research Associates. WILLIAM MCGONIGAL has been named Sales Manager for Eastern Pennsylvania and South Jersey for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. CHARLES SHARPE has been appointed a registered representative of the Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange.

'59



FRANK H. McCARTY

ROBERT M. BOTTOROFF has been appointed public services librarian at Rutgers University Camden campus. BERNHARDT BLUMENTHAL, Ph.D., chairman of the Foreign Language Department at La Salle, has published an article, "Gertrud Kolmar: Love's Service to the Earth," in *The German Quarterly*, Vol. XLII, Sept. 1969. DAVID L. FORDE, M.D., has joined Chestnut Hill Hospital's medical staff as attending physician in charge of pulmonary diseases. FRANK H. McCARTY has been named director of industrial engineering in Raytheon Company's corporate office of manufacturing. JOHN J. McDERMOTT has been named marketing manager, gasketing division of the Nicolet Industries, Inc., Ambler, Pa. MICHAEL J. TANNEY has been appointed assistant professor of speech and theater arts at Anne Arundel Community College, Glen Burnie, Maryland. *Birth:* To DAVID SPRATT and wife, Kay, a son, David Anthony.

'60

EDMUND F. McMULLIN has been appointed special agent to be associated with Robert J. Oberst, Sr., & Associates it was announced recently by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana. CHARLES J. O'BRIEN has been elected presi-

BASKETBALL CLUB FORMED

The newly-formed La Salle College Basketball Club got off to a flying start this winter—really. The boosters are sponsoring a jet flight to Miami, Feb. 15-18 for the La Salle-Miami game Feb. 17, according to Jim Kenyon, '63, club president.

The alumni Board of Directors approved establishment of the club last Spring and Dr. Harry White, Alumni Association president, named Kenyon president.

Since then, membership invitations and questionnaires were sent to several dozen alumni and Kenyon said he hopes the club will number about 100 in its first year.

Other suggested club activities are the La Salle-St. Joseph's luncheon, post game socials, an annual awards dinner and cocktail hour and a season ticket plan at the Palestra. The awards-dinner will be held March 6, at the Shack, on Roosevelt Blvd.



Dr. Harry White (left), alumni president, presents special awards for "outstanding service" to (from left): Robert Boyle, '58; Robert Schaefer, '54, and Frederick Leinhauser, '57, at annual Alpha Epsilon dinner, on campus, Nov. 6. Inducted into the honor society by newly-elected president John J. Zaccaria, '54, were 40 La Salle seniors and Brother Thomas Gimborn, professor, theology; Victor Brooks, Ed.D., associate professor, psychology; Bernard Goldner, Ph.D., professor, industry; Joseph Markmann, C.P.A., associate professor, accounting; Joseph Mooney, Ph.D., associate professor, economics, and Robert Lyons, Jr., director of the news bureau.

dent of a subsidiary of Rollins Leasing Corporation. GEORGE E. RINCAVAGE has joined the staff of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital, Wellsboro, Pa.



MILTON F. WHITEHEAD

MILTON F. WHITEHEAD, assistant superintendent of agencies of Philadelphia Life Insurance Company, was awarded the Chartered Life Underwriter designation September 26 at national conferment exercises of the American College of Life Underwriters in Washington, D.C. JOSEPH T. WILKINS, chief attorney for Cape-Atlantic Legal Services, spoke on drug problems at a Welfare Association of Southern New Jersey dinner in Sweetwater Casino, near Hammonton.

'62

STEPHEN J. BEDUCK received a master's of arts degree in public administration from the American University. ROBERT J. CLOTHIER received a master's of arts degree from Drexel Institute of Technology. THOMAS J. MCKEE received a master's of arts degree in business administration from Drexel Institute of Technology. ROBERT M. WARD received a master's of education degree from the University of Delaware. ALBERT J. WOZNIAK, M.D., has been appointed to the staff of John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital, Stratford, N.J. *Marriages:* JAMES K. DURBOROW to Jacqueline B. Marozzi; JOHN C. KILLMER to Mary G. Grall and JAMES J. WHITE to Virginia T. Schwartz.

'63

JAMES C. DAVIDHEISER has joined the faculty of the University of Delaware as an assistant professor of German.

PROFILE

Handling Claims People Pay



For E. Francis (Frank) Comerford, '50, life has been a successful paradox. He didn't play basketball at Philadelphia's West Catholic High but wound up as captain of Ken Loeffler's first team at La Salle. He majored in education and planned a career in teaching but became instead a partner and owner of one of the most unique but prosperous insurance consulting firms in New York City.

Comerford, who enrolled at La Salle after Navy service in World War II, has been in business with Robert C. Gerald at Comerford Associates, Inc., welfare and pension plan consultants, since 1966. Frank is vice president of Comerford and president of its subsidiary, Group Services Administrators, Inc. Comerford specializes in all

kinds of Taft-Hartley employee benefit plans. The Group Services subsidiary acts as an agent and handles all claims for seven insurance companies.

Only two other companies in the metropolitan area handle such claim payments but as Comerford puts it, "We are the only company that issues monthly reports of claims to our clients. If you just sell insurance and see a client when the bill is due, you aren't doing them a service. We try to show a company how it can improve its employee benefits and how much money it is spending."

Comerford and Gerald have a staff of nine insurance experts working for them. Frank has been in the brokerage/consulting business for 15 years, but has been working in New York since 1951. After graduation from La Salle, he was drafted by the Baltimore Bullets and stayed with them for the pre-season games. He spent the rest of the year with Lancaster, of the Eastern League, despite being recalled by the Bullets in February, 1951. "I was doing too well as a player and salesman for the Coca Cola Co.," he says.

At the end of the year, he became an underwriter trainee for the United States Casualty Co., and moved to Brooklyn where he presently lives with his wife, Rose, and nine children.

'64

BERNARD BIEG received a master's of business administration degree from Notre Dame University. ELLSWORTH CHEESEMAN has been appointed head of the English Department at the New Hope-Solebury High School. BARRY J. ROSEN, D.O. a member of Allentown Osteopathic Hospital's staff, has opened an office for the general practice of medicine in Allentown. FRANK CORACE was the featured speaker at the annual "Tap-Off Rally," on campus, Nov. 23. *Birth:* ANTHONY J. D'ERRICO and wife, Ann, a son Anthony Joseph.



Capt.
ALBERT C. BANFE

Capt. ALBERT C. BANFE is now on temporary duty with the 4133rd Bomb Wing at a forward base in the Western Pacific. BENJAMIN J. BERTINO has joined the pension department of Philadelphia Life Insurance Company as manager of pension trust administration. LOUIS C. DWYER received a doctor of jurisprudence degree from the University of Toledo. HARRY J. KYLER has been appointed to the faculty of St. Joseph's College. He will join the psychology department with the rank of instructor. ROBERT J. SCOTT, a 1968 graduate of the Wake Forest University School of Law, was sworn in as assistant prosecutor for the 18th Judicial District Court. DANIEL STEINMETZ, a third year student at Rutgers University School of Law at Camden, has been elected correspondence clerk of Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity. *Marriages:* FRANK N. CLARY to Christine H. Smith; EDWARD J. TIMMINS to Elizabeth A. Shepard.

'66

STEPHEN V. FALCON received a master's of arts degree in English from Southern Illinois University. ROBERT J. FIX received a masters of science degree in chemistry from Lehigh

University. THOMAS A. GRANT has joined Applied Logic Corporation, Princeton as public relations coordinator. JAMES J. LORD received a master's of arts degree in business administration from Drexel Institute of Technology. JOSEPH P. McDONNELL received a master's of arts degree from the American University. FRANK PINTO is currently an Instructor in history at La Salle College. RONALD A. SAUNDERS was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V". *Marriage:* STEVEN V. FALCON to Margaret E. Woelfel.

'67

DANIEL D. BURNS completed graduate work for the master's of arts degree in political science at Villanova University and is now at Texas A & M University teaching "State and Local Government" in addition to studying for the Ph. D. in political science. EDWARD P. FLOOD received a master's of arts degree in government from Lehigh University. JOSEPH J. SZABO received a master's of arts degree in English from Southern Illinois University. *Marriages:* JOHN T. DIGILIO to Dianne E. Pilgrim; ALFRED GUARALDO to Lugenia Taccarino and ROBERT K. SINK to Carmen C. Arias.

'68

THOMAS G. CAMP has received a scholarship to continue his program at Rutgers University School of Law at Camden. JAMES C. DAY completed his studies at the American Academy McAllister Institute of Funeral Service, New York. He is presently associated with his father at the Day Funeral Home, Keyport. 2d Lt. JAMES M. WARD has been awarded silver wings upon graduation from U.S. Air Force navigator training at Mather AFB, Calif. JOHN E. SCHANK has been assigned to the 57th Military Police Company at West Point Military Academy, New York. FRANCIS MCKEOGH has been appointed



FRANCIS
MCKEOGH



ANTHONY F.
DI STEFANO

La Salle's financial aid director. ANTHONY F. DI STEFANO is the winner of a four year, \$2000.00 competitive scholarship awarded by the Pennsylvania Optometric Association. *Marriages:* NORMAN S. HELEMAN to Linda E. Becker and WILLIAM LUSKUS to Elizabeth S. Johnson.



HARRY J. GAMBINO

'69

WILLIAM BRADSHAW, last year's varsity baseball captain, hit .314 for the Washington Senator's Wyethville, Va., farm club in the Appalachian League. CHARLES FRIEL has joined the faculty at Enfield Junior High School, Oreland, Pa., as an eighth grade science teacher. HARRY J. GAMBINO has been appointed to the position of technical writer at Rohm and Haas Company's new product planning group. FRANK E. GRIPP has accepted a position as consultant at Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia. DONALD HALSEY is president of Kiddie Koop Inc., a babysitting establishment which caters to shopping, bridge-playing and play going mothers at the Monmouth N.J. Shopping Center. FREDERICK HARNER has joined the Armstrong Cork Company in Lancaster, Pa. DALE JOY has joined the faculty at Milford High School, Milford, Delaware, as a math instructor. CHARLES V. LE FEVRE has been appointed as technical representative in the Middle Atlantic territory of the Rohm and Haas Company's Fibers Marketing Department. BERNIE WILLIAMS, who is playing with San Diego of the National Basketball Association, was honored by La Salle students when the Rockets made their first appearance at the Spectrum, Nov. 19. Playing in the American Basketball League are LARRY CANNON (Miami) and ROLAND TAYLOR (Washington). *Marriages:* TERRENCE J. CROWLEY to Loretta C. Quigley; JAMES B. DONAHUE to Diane M. Dwyer; RICHARD L. HILL to Nancy A. Kane; LEO J. HUGHES to Patricia A. Keys; BERNARD B. LOWKAMP to Ann G. Spears; THOMAS C. MALONEY to Linda M. Rendina and RONALD L. NILSEN to Carolyn M. Sierotowicz. *Birth:* To DANIEL B. FLYNN and wife, a daughter, Colleen.



"Our God and soldiers we alike adore
E'en at the brink of danger, not before:
After deliverance, both alike requited
Our God's forgotten, and our soldiers slighted."
—Francis Quarles (1592-1644)

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The new role of the Brothers at La Salle



SPRING 1970

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

PROGRAM FOR THE



La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Volume 14

Spring, 1970

Number 2

Robert S. Lyons, Jr., '61, *Editor*

James J. McDonald, '58, *Alumni News*

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LA SALLE MAGAZINE is published quarterly by La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141, for the alumni, students, faculty and friends of the college. Editorial and business offices located at the News Bureau, La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141. Second class postage paid at Philadelphia, Penna. Changes of address should be sent at least 30 days prior to publication of the issue with which it is to take effect, to the Alumni Office, La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141. Member of the American Alumni Council and American College Public Relations Association.

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CREDITS—Front cover design by Bob Digges; inside back cover, page 1 and 3, Lawrence V. Kanevsky; page 9 and 10 (left), Davor Photos; page 14, Gray and Rogers; all others by Charles F. Sibre.



OVERCOMING

The "Trouble"



MIDDLE CLASS RAGE

BY MURRAY FRIEDMAN, PH.D.

Americans," too, have very real problems.



Economically, many Middle Americans have moved

IN HIS ATTACK on TV commentators, school bussing to achieve integration, "so called intellectuals," and critics of the Administration's Vietnam policies, Vice President Agnew has been hailed as "telling it like it is" and denounced for opening "a Pandora's box of reaction, backlash and repression." Whatever the view, he has emerged overnight as the spokesman of many working and middle class Americans who have been discovered, recently, by national news media and described as troubled, angry and in revolt.

The complex phenomenon of Agnew and the mood he so clearly represents is a growing and enormously significant social and political factor in American life. Magazines like the NEW REPUBLIC and NEWSWEEK have warned in recent months that the revolt of "The Troubled American" threatens progress in civil rights, personal liberties and educational reform. Some see even the emergence of a proto-Fascist movement built around the police and the rising demand for law and order. With the exception of the work of urbanologist Irving Levine and a few others, there has been little public discussion of new strategies for reversing these trends, concrete programs for dealing with the very real problems of middle class America and how to build a new political base for effecting change.

Clearly, there is a need for the development of measures for overcoming middle class rage. Admittedly a fuzzy category, I am referring to large numbers of working Americans, including blacks, many of them union members, who former Under Secretary of HUD Robert C. Wood, described several years ago as earning between \$5-10,000 a year and which inflation has pushed somewhat higher. According to the AFL-CIO, fifty percent of all union members and as many as 75% of those over age thirty live in suburbs. In addition, there are those with higher incomes and first and second generation ethnic groups whose values and style of life can be described generally as middle class.

Middle America is in revolt because it is experiencing many severe problems and tensions which it finds difficult to handle and the broader society is ignoring. Economically, these Americans have often made little progress and some have moved backwards in an "age of affluence." S. M. Miller notes that if we divide white families into five groups ranked by income from 1956 to 1966, only the bottom and top layers advanced economically while the second and third levels actually declined during this period. As of February, 1969, the average worker's purchasing power was 13 cents less than it was a year before. His position is threatened further by inflation, work slow downs and high and regressive taxes. It is significant that backlash voting developed recently after a period of intense industrial strife. The number of man hours lost in strikes in 1967-68, for example, was higher than that of any comparable period since World War II. These are people above the poverty level but deeply in trouble.

Moreover, many of the foundations and values on which middle class Americans have built their lives—neighborhood and friendship associations, national pride and patriotism, sexual reticence in a period of greater openness and permissiveness, an orientation of reward based on work and reasonable order in their lives and the society around them—have become unstable.

George Kennan has written with great insight, "Whenever the authority of the past is too suddenly and too drastically undermined—whenever the past ceases to be the great and reliable reference book of human problems—whenever, above all, the experience of the father becomes irrelevant to the trials and searchings of the son—there the foundations of man's inner health and stability begin to crumble, insecurity and panic begin to take over, conduct becomes erratic and aggressive."

The focus of much of middle class anger tends to come to rest on the Negro who stands as a symbol of its discontent and alienation. While a number of ethnic groups have long histories of friction with black people, racism is only part of the problem. In their recent study of working class youth, William Simon, John H. Gagnon and Donald Carns note, "Change itself becomes the enemy . . . the Negro community now represents the most powerful symbol of disruptive change in their lives. Moreover, this symbol is perceived by working class youth as being endorsed or at least tolerated by the major institutions of the society." Another group of social scientists who examined the defeat of liberal forces in the 1966 New York City referendum on civilian police review concluded, "There is little evidence that the Brooklyn respondents (to a special poll) were expressing attitudes of blatant bigotry . . ."

THE CORE of any strategy to reduce middle class rage might be built around programs that benefit broad groupings of Americans, not blacks alone. Whether stated or not, the thrust of many of the programs for the poor and disadvantaged in recent years has been based on a "black strategy." Poverty and model city efforts, ineffective or at least underfinanced as many have been, nevertheless are seen as for Negroes only. The emphasis on the latter is only natural since blacks have been the most discriminated against and disadvantaged in our society. But they are not the only ones. Many poor whites and working Americans feel left out. In a pluralistic society, those who feel passed over attempt to neutralize or veto the gains of seemingly more favored groups. A better strategy is "something for everyone."

Such broadly based programs may be found in income maintenance plans such as child allowances, negative income tax, guaranteed annual income and improvement of social security allowances for the increasingly large elderly population. Congressional moves to raise social security allotments

backwards in an "age of affluence."

for the elderly and liquidating the bankrupt system of welfare payments by replacing them with a federal income maintenance floor for unemployed and working poor as recommended by President Nixon and the Heineman Commission are moves in the right direction.

Inadequate as the President's income proposals are, they have made the idea of a guaranteed annual income respectable. Reps. John Conyers (D., Mich.), Jonathan Bingham (D., N.Y.) and Charles Whelan (R., Ohio) have introduced legislation calling for a broader, less restrictive program for a "national living income program" which provides a much larger guaranteed annual allowance. These programs will benefit blacks more than any other group but will be available and acceptable to all Americans. It is significant that while welfare spending is generally assumed to be anathema to

many Americans, the Harris Survey reports the President's income proposal is supported by a margin of 44 to 32 per cent.

An effort should be made, also, as S. M. Miller, professor of education and sociology at New York University has suggested, to universalize services such as day care centers for working AFDC mothers, legal aid services and Headstart. Many blue and white collar wives work and have makeshift arrangements for their children. A day care service for all would help them. So would Headstart programs and pocket money and the experience of the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

It is important to understand, also, that tax reform or tax relief has important consequences to working and lower middle class whites and is not simply a conservative ploy to gain more at the expense of the have littles.

—continued

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We have been largely unresponsive to the plight of non-public schools.

CONGRESS voted recently to raise social security benefits and the standard income tax deduction from \$600 to \$750 but only after two years and has plugged some loopholes that benefit the more affluent. These reforms, however, are really quite small. (The AFL-CIO had recommended that the tax paid by a married worker with two children be cut by 42.1 percent if he makes \$5,000 a year and 15.9 percent if he earns \$15,000. Senators Harrison Williams (D., New Jersey) and Fred Harris (D., Okla.) had earlier introduced bills which would make completely deductible medical expenses, and provide exemptions for daily transportation expenses to and from work.) They put comparatively little cash into the pockets of embittered workers and middle Americans, thereby failing to curb an underlying cause of middle class rage.

Tax relief might also be a means of making available to families of working and lower middle class whites greater opportunities for improving the education of their children thereby raising their economic level and status. During the Congressional debate on the tax bill, the Senate enacted a proposal offered by Senator Peter Dominick (R., Colo.) to allow parents to subtract up to \$325 from their taxes for any child's education and there has been public discussion of introducing legislation to amend property tax laws and to provide funds for a multibillion dollar community college program to allow children from less advantaged homes to gain the education necessary for mobility.

In this respect, as Irving Levine, Urban Affairs Director of the American Jewish Committee, has pointed out, too many workers reach a dead end, employment-wise by the age of 35 or 40. We need programs which will encourage working Americans to broaden their educations for the possibility of second careers. These might be modeled after the G. I. education bill and include government support for on-the-job training, upgrading skills and changing job categories thereby making white workers more sympathetic to similar programs for hard-core unemployed.

THE EDUCATION of many working class whites in this country is as much a national scandal as the generally inadequate education endured by blacks in the slums of our cities. The public focus has been on black schools and here the discussion and educational interest has often centered on racial balance and busing to achieve greater desegregation rather

than the broader educational needs of white and black children. Desegregation is important—in fact vital—but bringing disadvantaged blacks into nearby disadvantaged white schools hardly seems to offer improvement educationally or racially. Levine has suggested that some of the most fruitful possibilities for change lie in advanced educational technology and organization including educational parks and campus arrangements which offer greater possibilities for desegregation than most integration plans. He writes:

The possibilities opened up by effective decentralization and community participation, by computer technology, and by a widening of the choice of educational options should be disseminated throughout ethnic America and held up as models for new programs. The granting of a per pupil stipend might encourage new, competing educational systems, relieve the failure-oriented public school apparatus of the total burden and satisfy parents of parochial school children (most of whom are ethnic whites) that their special financial problems are not totally disregarded.

The latter suggestion coincides with the recommendation for subsidized private education for blacks recently made by Christopher Jencks which would pluralize American education further.

If private education is to play a greater role in relieving some of our educational problems, especially those of middle class whites, we need to come to grips with the issue of aid to children in parochial schools. These educate as many as 30% to 40% of the children in major metropolitan centers of the country. This problem has become a major source of anger among many Roman Catholics who possess the most extensive private school system and, to a lesser degree, orthodox Jews. Catholics number approximately one out of four Americans today and more than any other group are the backbone of middle class rage. They are deeply disturbed that their schools are falling behind in educational improvement and, in effect, they are supporting two school systems. A report released last spring estimated that 301 Roman Catholic elementary schools in the United States were about to shut down and 111 more were phasing out classes due to rising costs.

DESPITE SOME "give" on the part of liberal and civil libertarian groups which resulted in passage of the Elementary and

Secondary Education Act of 1965 authorizing certain limited forms of aid to non public schools, we have been largely unresponsive to the plight of these schools. Many liberals fear new forms of aid will weaken public schools further and destroy the constitutional separation of church and state. A number of suggestions have been advanced to provide various forms of assistance which may not generate constitutional issues such as tax credits, tax deductions and block grants for parents and shared time or dual enrollment. The "purchases of services" bill passed by the Pennsylvania legislature has opened the door to financial aid for certain secular subjects taught in parochial schools but it remains to be seen if the U.S. Supreme Court will accept such aid as constitutional.

In the meantime, many Catholic politicians and voters have been dragging their feet on school bond issues and other methods of improving the public schools, in part, because they see no aid coming to their own schools. In spite of constitutional and other problems that stand in the way, adoption by liberals of a "something for everyone" strategy and cooperation between the two school systems in permissible areas might well tamp down anger here and move us away from the current impasse in which public and parochial school education finds itself today.

One difficulty we have had in recognizing the need for special help to various religious and racial groups—we have accepted doing this for economic or class groups such as trade unions and farmers—is that we are just beginning to study and attempt to understand how an ethnically and racially pluralistic society works. A body of scholarly data has begun to appear which suggests that group identification, values, styles and special needs are tenaciously maintained in spite of the emphasis on the common American nationality. We have become conscious of this as we watch the race revolution unfold but America is going through a period of re-ethnization in which being Jewish, Polish, Italian and members of other groups is "beautiful" as well. The reasons for this are quite complex but the result is that we are witnessing a series of collisions between and among racial, religious and ethnic groups who are, themselves, at different stages of integration in American life.

We have tended to view the bitter struggles over desegregation of recent years, for example, as moral issues—which they are—but there is another dimension: which group or groups will have to pay the costs of major social change? There has always been a class basis to desegregation confrontations be-

ginning with the Little Rock, Arkansas school crisis in the late 1950's. (Little Rock is divided into working class white and black central city and the rolling uplands of Pulaski Heights where upper class, affluent whites live. Desegregation was begun at Central High School while the brand new high school in Pulaski Heights remained lily white.) As Negroes have sought desegregation in housing, education, employment and other areas of American life, they are most frequently encountering working and lower middle class Irish, Italians, Jews and Poles rather than more affluent WASP's, upper class Jews and other groups whose liberal convictions are sincere, but who as individuals, are often physically removed from the scene of the action.

ANDREW GREELEY in his perceptive analysis, *Why Can't They Be Like Us?* points out that ethnic and working class groups that are reacting so violently to Negro move-ins or efforts to bus to achieve desegregation are often those who are still completing their own integration into American life. For them, a move-in by a black family represents a threat not only to the value of their property (although overwhelming evidence contradicts this) but to friendship patterns, homogeneous ethnic churches, familiar landscape and shopping areas, "all those things a man has come to value in that particular area he thinks of as his own." When this is added to the other anxieties felt by middle America, we are better able to understand why desegregation has been so difficult.

S. M. Miller and Frank Riessman in their book *Social Class and Social Policy* have urged that society as a whole should help assume the burden and costs of desegregation rather than permitting them to fall on "vulnerable individuals whose recalcitrance and anger reflect the risk and costs they have to bear as individuals, unsupported by any overall programs." They suggest that neighborhoods experiencing such change should be provided with more money for their schools, expanded recreational facilities, improved police protection and insurance for homes which may suffer temporary loss in value because of the new residents. Last spring, the U.S. Conference of Mayors called for Federal compensation for homeowner victims of "blockbusting" real estate tactics in changing neighborhoods. Obviously, such efforts will only go part of the way in spreading the burden of social change but they would help convince many middle class whites that we are concerned about their problems and willing to try to do something about them.

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Students on La Salle's campus: "The human problem (in higher education) . . . is terribly complex . . ."

"...The liberal community needs to develop new relationships with the police."

Broadening black admissions at colleges and universities through the use of quotas and preferential treatment has also been an issue that has stirred up middle class rage. This was seen most dramatically last spring in the confrontation at City College in New York when the latter considered an arrangement to admit half of its entering class by regular standards and half according to special procedures for impoverished blacks and Puerto Ricans. Lowering standards and allocating scarce places disproportionately to the latter may be more acceptable to upper class and WASP students at elite colleges such as Harvard or Columbia who are relatively secure, can identify more easily with the aspirations and needs of the black poor and have other options generally open to them.

AT CITY COLLEGE, which has traditionally served as an educational ladder by which lower middle class Jews, Italians, and other groups have moved up in our society, such procedures led to violent confrontation and the temporary closing of the institution. Many white students were worried about opportunities for admission for their younger brothers and sisters and feared that lowered standards would depress the quality and prestige of the institution thereby marring their chances to get ahead. It is not hard to predict that if the rules of college admissions are changed to favor blacks, at the expense of working and lower middle class whites, the City College experience of black-working white confrontation will develop at other public campuses throughout the country.

The human problem here is terribly complex and can only be met by mounting a program of universal and free higher education for all those who desire it. California has introduced such a system by expanding its community college facilities. Open enrollment is scheduled to go into effect next September in the City University's 15 senior and community colleges. The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education headed by Clark Kerr has recommended a multi-billion dollar Federal program be set up, by 1976, to finance the college education of students who can not afford it. This could do for Americans what the free municipal colleges in New York did for children of immigrants in the first half of this century. In this way, everyone benefits. A bill largely embodying this recommendation has been introduced by Ogden R. Reid (R-West Chester), but has not been passed. Provision can also be made for special tutoring and other arrangements for those not up to standards; abandoning or sharply compromising standards, however, will tend to lock middle class America into a posture of permanent intransigence.

One of the most inflammatory issues that has enraged middle America and made it less amenable to traditional appeals to social progress and change has been the growing fear of violence and personal safety. A character in Jules Feiffer's play, "Little Murders" describes this fear.

... You know how I get through the day? . . . in planned segments: I get up in the morning and I think, O.K., a sniper didn't get me for breakfast, let's see if I can go for my morning walk without being mugged. O.K., I finished my walk, let's see if I can make it back home without having a brick dropped on my head from the top of a

building. O.K., I'm safe in the lobby, let's see if I can go up in the elevator without getting a knife in my ribs. O.K., I made it to the front door, let's see if I can open it without finding burglars in the hall. O.K., I made it to the hall, let's see if I can walk into the living room and not find the rest of my family dead. This Goddamned city!

In the first six months of 1969, violent crimes in the United States increased 13%. Armed robbery was up 17%; forcible rape 15%; aggravated assault, 10% and murder, 8%. We have not been sufficiently sensitive to the anxieties this situation has created. Obviously, a number of politicians have capitalized on these fears for electoral gains but it is not enough to dismiss appeals to law and order as code words for racial bigotry or to talk about getting at the underlying forces that make for crime and violence, necessary as this is. It is undoubtedly true, as Irving Levine has pointed out, that "to preach continually that we must eliminate the cause of crime foolishly leads only to a generalized rejection of progressive social programs as encouraging violence."

WE NEED new and creative programs of law enforcement that will deal with these problems *right now* while expanding efforts aimed at more fundamental change. This is not the place to spell out a comprehensive safer community program. Many of the ideas are described in the recommendations of the President's Crime Commission and the Kerner Commission. In essence, these call for greater use of advanced technology and neighborhood and community participation in cooperation with the police. They include utilization of neighborhood people in security roles such as escort services for women, store-front police stations and direct home-to-police burglar systems. If such advanced programs were put into effect and began to have some effect, we might well make inroads on increased gun purchasing and other forms of vigilantism that have been marked in recent months.

In this respect, the liberal community needs to develop new relationships with the police. Some have engaged in day-to-day harassment and physical violence with regard to slum dwellers and overreacted to black and campus militance and demonstrations as the Walker Commission reported in its study of the 1968 Democratic Convention confrontation. These excesses need to be corrected but there has been a tendency on the part of liberals to ascribe to the police unexamined, the stereotypes and conventional wisdom of the Left. There has been little understanding of the sense of alienation of the police, the feeling that they constitute an underprivileged group—drawn, not incidentally, largely from lower middle class white ethnic groups—who are under continuous criticism and danger as they patrol society's frontiers of racial anger, poverty and youthful revolt. By our failure to attempt to develop lines of communication with the police and support for their legitimate needs, we have, in effect, left them no one to fall back on except groups like the John Birch Society.

A MORE effective approach to dealing with the police might recognize that they have an extraordinarily difficult job to perform and require our assistance in doing it simultaneously

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with efforts to raise salaries thereby attracting and keeping a higher caliber of officer. Federal Judge George Edwards, former police commissioner of Detroit, reports that the median salary of policemen in cities over 25,000 is \$5,843 and in smaller cities it is even less. He has recommended that a fully trained and qualified officer should command a salary of \$10,000. He has suggested also, establishment of a National Police College—a West Point for police—and other measures which would raise the professional level of police and provide them with greater status and self respect. If we begin to identify with the legitimate aspirations of police, we would be on firmer grounds in pressing for necessary reforms in the law enforcement process including a greater degree of community participation.

To grapple realistically with the anger and frustration that middle class Americans feel today, we should recognize perhaps its major source: our failure to treat them and their values with respect. These values and beliefs—old fashioned patriotism, a somewhat Puritanical view of morality especially among Irish Catholics, a sense of pride and suspicion of relief-check and expense account society—are often dismissed as out of date or reactionary. There is a tendency in intellectual and elite circles to ignore or mock them as evidenced in the popularity of "dumb Pollock" and "cowardly Italian" jokes. Worst of all, working and lower middle class whites are frequently dismissed as bigots.

Are middle class values and attitudes so negative and unredeeming? "Weeks of talking to lower middle income Long Islanders," Jon Margolis writing in *Newsday* reports, "unearthed only a small minority who were avowedly racist. Many workers take their religion seriously, and this appears to affect their social views." Has the attack on "Victorianism" and the greater sexual freedom and openness that has recently blossomed been such a liberating and satisfying experience as contrasted with lower middle class reticence? Even though it is being poured out tragically in an unpopular and unnecessary war, is national pride and patriotism of many working Americans worthy, at least, of respect?

IN A fundamental sense, middle class America is the very cement that holds our society together. "If all the PhD sociologists go on strike, no one would notice," Barbara Mikulski, a Baltimore ethnic-intellectual said recently, "but let the Polish bus drivers do it and whole city falls apart." Even the traditional conservatism of middle class America represents a visceral understanding of the importance of order and stability in society.

E. Digby Baltzell, the University of Pennsylvania sociologist has pointed out that as important as is the need for reform and change, those forces that hold a community together must also be carefully preserved. Campus revolts against unquestionable inequities, a general decline in traditional morality and the testing of the outer limits of freedom by youths and adults alike have had, undoubtedly, liberating and progressive significance. But they have helped also to destroy our sense of continuity with the past and led to many of the present difficulties we are having in handling the present. Has the time come when we can give two cheers for the middle class?

There is reason to believe that many of us who have long credited ourselves as being sensitive to the needs of the disadvantaged and the masses of Americans in our society have in fact lost contact with large numbers and perhaps the majority of Americans. One of the great failures in recent political life has been the inability to develop liberal leaders who can speak for the needs, values and interests of middle class America while at the same time advancing programs for racial and social progress for the more disadvantaged.

This has made even more tragic the death of Robert Kennedy. Campaigning across America just before his assassination, he called for law and order, coupled this with attacks upon bureaucracy and repeated assertions that violence in the cities was unacceptable. (This brought from Senator Eugene McCarthy the rejoinder that Kennedy was offering "a kind of jigsaw arrangement" that sought "combinations of separate interests or separate groups." This was true although Kennedy and his staff had done considerable creative thinking about the causes and cures of racial disorders.) When the votes were counted in Indiana, for example, Kennedy had won the support not only of the blacks of Gary and Indianapolis by high totals but carried the Southern-oriented counties along the Ohio River, scored a clear majority among the Slavic minorities in the industrial cities, and won first place in 51 of Indiana's 92 counties, carrying rural and urban alike.

WE ARE moving into a period of vast social and political change only part of which is visible or understood. The revolt or angry blacks and the new politics symbolized by campus youth and the McCarthy movement are quite clear. Working Americans and blue collar youth who are considerably more numerous than the campus and McCarthy youngsters are less articulate but they represent a third and growing revolutionary force. Social scientists are just beginning to probe the significance of this but already we have learned that blue collar youth who have no memories of the depression voted twice as heavily for Wallace than they did for Goldwater in 1964.

A preliminary report by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center reports that the McCarthy movement was a considerably more complicated affair than is commonly believed. Widely seen as a manifestation of widespread public dissatisfaction with the war in Vietnam and a desire for peace, it was, in part, also a no confidence vote in the Johnson administration and the conventional values of the Democratic Party's liberal wing. The report notes, "Among his (McCarthy's) supporters in the (New Hampshire) primary those who were unhappy with the Johnson Administration for not pursuing a harder line against Hanoi outnumbered those advocating a withdrawal from Vietnam by nearly a three-to-two margin." At the outset of his campaign, the report indicates, McCarthy drew racial bigots, Vietnam hardliners and those who were demanding "law and order."

What is urgently needed is for some of the brilliance which has gone into fashioning the New Deal and race revolutions to be developed to speak to and for middle class America. This should not be seen as bowing to a reactionary mood now extant in the land. Nor should it be based purely on practical politics since the aspirations and needs of working Americans are as legitimate as any other group in our society. The growth of political reaction today is as much due to liberal loss of contact with troubled Americans over the past two decades as any resurgent right wing movement. We have gravitated to a politics of gesture and confrontation rather than a politics of depolarization in which we choose issues and work for those programs that are commonly seen as benefitting large groupings of Americans including, of course, the most disadvantaged. ■

Dr. Friedman, a Lecturer in La Salle's sociology department, is the Regional Director of the American Jewish Committee, oldest intergroup relations agency in the U.S. He holds a Ph.D. in political and social history from Georgetown University and is a frequent contributor to La Salle. This article is a follow-up to his "Kensington USA" article which appeared in the Fall, 1967 issue.

MONEY FOR THE MOOR
BUT NONE FOR
THE MAILMAN

STRIKE

No Letter
W/ A L

U.S. MAIL



Tom Gola:

"My primary responsibility, of course, is to the people of Philadelphia..."

It began with All America Tom Gola, leading La Salle to a par of national titles in the 1950s, and ended 15 years later as Tom Gola, city controller, coached the Explorers to a 72-66 win over Rider, last Feb. 25. In two years as coach, Gola won 37 of 50 games, Big Five and Quaker City Tournament crowns and "Coach of the Year" recognition. His 1969-70 Explorers had their ups and downs en-route to a 14-12 record. High points included wins over Georgia, Cornell and Columbia for the Quaker City title, an upset victory over NCAA-bound Niagara and excellent losing efforts at Tennessee and Duquesne. The low points were an 0-4 record against Big Five competition and a 2-9 record in January after the team lost starter Bill Pleas and reserve Jeff Piccone via academic probation. But far more important than wins or losses was the fact that Gola achieved his mission: to get the basketball program back on its feet.



Helms All America Ken Durrett (right) had another super season, breaking a host of records while leading the club in scoring (24.3 ppg.) and rebounding. A unanimous All Big Five selection, he was also named the district's outstanding player and MVP of the Middle Atlantic Conference. Bob Fields (above) a junior college transfer, averaged 16.4 ppg. and impressed with clutch shooting and aggressive defense.





Senior Fran Dunphy (left), co-captain with Durrett, quarterbacked the club, averaged almost 19 points a game, and led team in assists. He scored 24 points against Columbia and was named MVP of the Quaker City Tourney. Tom Gola (below) accepts coaching congratulations for last time from Rider's John Carpenter, and game ball autographed by team from athletic director Jack Conboy, in locker room ceremony following finale.



AND ANOTHER ERA BEGINS

BY FRANK GALEY



Paul Westhead:

*"...Basketball is Part
of the Educational Process."*

WHEN PAUL W. WESTHEAD was named La Salle basketball coach on March 9, he figured he had four to six weeks to recruit players for next year's freshman team.

"By that time," he said, "a majority of the high school seniors will have made up their minds where they are going in the fall."

Six weeks is not much time and Westhead knew it, and he knew he'd need something besides charm and good looks to succeed. He'd need a lot of energy—and some luck.

But at 31, Westhead seems to have what it takes. And it's not as if he were a rookie. For the past two years, Westhead has been doing a lion's share of recruiting for the Hawks of Jack McKinney. And before that, he was coaching and teaching at Cheltenham High School.

In fact, he took that schoolboy team all the way to the P.I.A.A. Class A finals in 1968, when Cheltenham hadn't even made it to the playoffs in past years.

And Paul Westhead has a way of convincing you—and the student-athletes he recruits—that he's totally honest and committed to what he's doing. One observer put it this way: "Westhead," he said, "is extremely low key, with a strong undercurrent of excitement."

The low key part probably has something to do with Westhead the scholar—St. Joseph's graduate (1961) and a master's in English from Villanova in 1963 and teaching experience at Dayton, Cheltenham and St. Joe's.

The excitement probably comes through Westhead the athlete—a St. Joe's player under Jack Ramsay following a high school career at West Catholic, and assistant coaching jobs at Dayton and St. Joe's with a four-year stint at Cheltenham sandwiched in.

He has the excitement that comes from taking the St. Joe's



frosh to their best season ever (21-2) this year, good enough to tie Penn for the mythical Little Big Five title.

He has the excitement of a man who has realized a lifetime ambition, to coach in the Big Five, and the excited concern of a new man who finds the old program "needs a new approach, needs to be set on a different tempo."

The "new approach," said Westhead, will be to the "student-athlete, and I don't believe you can separate the two." (Westhead's master's thesis was on Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus.")

"I want to establish the idea that basketball is part of the educational process. I am a coach. I am an educator. To be successful, it has to be done in this manner. I'm not here to win at all costs. We must have our players develop on the court—and in the classroom."

He speaks deliberately, does Westhead, mulling every word, but his eyes sparkle, and he grins easily, and there, again, is that excited undertone.

In one breath he's quoting Shakespeare, ("Something in nature calls for a change . . .") and becomes the first Big Five coach in recorded history to do so. In the next breath, he's all business:

"I don't want to recruit a junior college kid; I am exclusively interested in recruiting freshmen. I want players who, when I look behind me, will be there. I will be 100 per cent with them. I want them to have a fine college experience and to be able to shake their hands when they receive their diplomas.

"That is the way I want it to be. It is my concept of coaching and if it doesn't work, well at least I'll have tried it."

That was the concept that appealed to the La Salle College Committee on Athletics that recommended Westhead for the job.

For the first time, that committee included alumni representatives—not just faculty-alumni, but representatives of the alumni appointed by Alumni President Dr. Harry J. White.

The two new members on the committee from the very beginning of its deliberations on a successor to Tom Gola: J. Russell Cullen Jr., '60, executive vice president of the Alumni Association; and Daniel J. Kane Jr., '49, former Alumni president and now general chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

"I feel the selection of Paul Westhead by the Athletic Committee represents a proper step in order to develop the basketball program at La Salle on a continuing basis," Cullen said. "All alumni should realize the college's obligation to compete in the Middle Atlantic Conference and the Big Five. It is my feeling that this responsibility which Paul has agreed to shoulder during the coming four years will be properly handled and will show the fruits of his efforts at the completion of the 1971-72 season."

"In my opinion," Kane added, "Paul Westhead gives every indication of being able and willing to build a successful basketball program which will, in time, be a source of pride to every alumnus of La Salle."

So now Westhead has a contract for four years—48 months to employ that warmth and enthusiasm and to see how far his low-keyed excitement will take him and La Salle.

He started right away, leaving the press conference announcing his appointment to go to the coach's office on the first floor of Wister Hall. He had the key and he tried the lock and tried it again, but it wouldn't go, and he looked at the tag on the key and it said, "Mr. Harding."

The key finally did work and Westhead smiled. "I thought for a minute there they were trying a little symbolism," he said.

ADVERTISING'S

How far will your agency's president go to help sell your salesman?



ASK JIM FINEGAN about it and he'll tell you that there are better minds around, and guys around who maybe can do certain things better, and how he's one of the luckiest men walking—but somehow Jim Finegan always manages to be number one.

All through grammar school and high school and college, James W. Finegan, '51, was the top guy in his class. Today, as president of Gray and Rogers, one of the leading advertising and public relations agencies in town, Jim Finegan is one of the top guys in his profession. To emerge as president of an agency that employs 153 people and does over \$16 million in billing annually, you have to do something right.

Safe to say, Jim Finegan does many things right. But if there's one thing that Jim Finegan *excels* at it's showmanship.

What other agency president would pose for a two-page, full-color magazine advertisement dressed as a carnival barker swathed in yellow pages, on one side, and as an old lady, on the other. "*How far will your agency's president go to help sell you salesmen?*" says the headline of the Gray and Rogers promotional advertisement which appeared recently in *Philadelphia Magazine*.

"I know it may work against the presidential dignity," says Finegan, "but it is a risk that I think is worth taking most times. This particular ad was, on the whole, well received, but I know that there are those who seriously question the wisdom of doing it."

Through such showmanship, Finegan has helped to establish a climate in his agency where ideas can be candidly suggested no matter how hesitant a person may be about the idea's

value or he puts it, "an atmosphere where people can put it out on the table and not be laughed-at or held in contempt."

Outside the agency, Finegan says that such showmanship generates enthusiasm in the sales force of the client. "In this business, if you don't have a sales force enthusiastic about the advertising—if they don't believe in it, it seriously dilutes the impact. We are very dependent on the client's own sales people to give out with the big effort. When they do, the advertising will work; when they don't, all the advertising they could dream up won't help the matter!"

A few years ago, Gray and Rogers was soliciting the lucrative Oldsmobile account. The automobile company's advertising people were sitting in a room waiting for G&R to make its presentation. On cue, the door flew open and Finegan burst in wearing a wild costume and speeling out G&R's pitch. On another cue, two girls dressed in silks and satin and top hats charged in, unswirled a banner and broke into a dance. Finegan climaxed the "presentation" by pulling off his coat and revealing a sweat shirt with the agency's name spelled across it in big block letters.

"The people didn't know what hit them," Finegan recalls. "They didn't know what was going on. But we got the account."

Finegan feels that two characteristics distinguish Gray and Rogers from other agencies—emphasis on its creative work and the capability of its publicity and public relations department. He also says that much of the criticism levied at advertising today is unjustified.

"I think that advertising would be foolish or suicidal in 1970 to try to con-

EXECUTIVE SHOWMAN

BY ROBERT S. LYONS, JR.

the public," he says. "The public is smarter, more educated, more cultivated, more skeptical, more probing. Naturally, you stress its (the client's) advantages. But you do not deceive . . . you do not mislead. I don't think that there is an agency today that is trying to shade matters."

Finegan majored in English-education at La Salle and graduated with the highest index (3.96-two "B"s, everything else "A"s) in the college's history up to the time: "I was lucky," he says. "There were others in my class with keener intellects: guys who were capable of thing that had me going up walls."

Professors who were there at the time, however, will tell you that Finegan wasn't lucky. He was simply brilliant. "Not only was he a great student," says Dr. Robert Courtney, professor of political science and current president of La Salle's Faculty Senate. "He was a great athlete and a great competitor. He was one of the best golfers we've had at La Salle. He was creative, imaginative . . . just an intelligent individual."

"He humbled me (academically)," says classmate Jim Cattani, now slouch of a student, himself, who today is a reporter in the Philadelphia bureau of Fairchild Publications. "What a photographic memory he had. With all the brains, though, the thing you had to like about Finegan was that he was still a regular guy. He was so down-to-earth, you would never know that he was such a great student."

Finegan's class was the last one at La Salle to be dominated by the influx of World War II veterans taking advantage of the GI Bill. "It was a real kick for a kid just out of high school," he recalls. "They were romantic types.

My concept (before entering La Salle) of the returning vets was on of a group tremendously appreciative of the opportunities offered by the GI Bill . . . real dedicated guys. I saw nothing of that! They were the greatest bunch of easy-come, easy-go guys I ever saw. I couldn't name three (veterans) who were trying to destroy themselves academically, although many of them did real well. It was just that they had all the regimentation and stratification (in the service) they wanted."

After graduation, Finegan attended Navy OCS, at Newport, R.I., was commissioned, spent half of his three year tour on aircraft carriers, and the

rest at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

He spent the next two years a copywriter with the J.M. Korn & Co., Inc., advertising agency, working on such accounts as Downyflake Waffles and Pancakes, Margo Wines, and Crosse & Blackwell Soups & Juices, among others. He joined Gray & Rogers in September, 1956, and served in copywriting, copy/contact and account executive slots until being named accounts supervisor of the agency's "flagship" account, Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania and Diamond State Telephone (which also included the Yellow Pages), in May 1967. He was named vice president and a member of the agency's board of directors in 1963.

Finegan's life outside of the agency is equally as hectic. Among hobbies, he mentions golf ("I'll go anywhere at any time to play the sport of kings"), architecture and interior decorating ("I had a lot to do with the design of our house [in suburban Villanova] . . . It is so valuable today that we can't afford to live in it"), travel and writing. Finegan has written a soon-to-be-published "How To" book describing a three week trip to Europe, two years ago, from the moment he and his wife, Harriet, decided to go until they arrived home. "You learn a lot of things (taking such a trip) and you make mistakes. This explains how we did it and answers a lot of questions people (who are planning such a trip) have. It details down to the rug on the floor every aspect of every room, every tip, food, restaurant and the cost."

Finegan, who has three children, claims that he is "One of the luckiest men walking. My life has always been lucky, lucky, lucky. Some day, my luck is going to run out."

But not the showmanship. ■



THE DAY *camelot* CAME

The last stop on T.H. White's American Tour was at the college. The British author was quite impressed.

THE STUDENTS of La Salle College (Christian Brothers) gave me for the last time I shall get it the stunning applause and affection which makes my heart turn over, and I am miserable that the tour is finished, and I don't want to stop ever ever ever.

But for Terrence Hanway White—author of some two dozen books, half a dozen of them really good, and one a classic of twentieth-century English literature—the end was to come only one month after his last public appearance at La Salle. It was six years last December 16 since White's visit to the college, and last January 17 marked the sixth anniversary of his death at age 57, aboard ship near Piraeus, Greece. The literary reputation of T. H. White (not to be confused with the other T. H. White who wrote *The Making of the President* volumes) seems secure, however, in his classic retelling of the Arthurian legend in *The Once and Future King*, source of Walt Disney's *The Sword in the Stone* and Alan Lerner's *Camelot*.

The writer of the *New York Times* obituary for T. H. White observed that the author was a "modern exile in time longing for the past," but such was his life and personality "that his beloved past might well have hanged him for a warlock." As strange as his character is the improbably range of his writing from the first translation of a Latin Bestiary (where one could find, if indeed one ever wanted to, that the panther sleeps for three days after a good meal, awakening with a burp) to an account of the author's training of a hawk by strict seventeenth-century methods.

Perhaps most improbably of all, but nevertheless true, is the genesis of the first part of *The Once and Future King*.

White rented an English laborer's cottage in the middle of a wood, and, together with two hedgehogs, six grass snakes, a stuffed pheonix, a beehive, six pismires (a kind of ant), and the fourteenth edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, he set forth to retell for his century the stories of Arthur, Merlin, Lancelot, and Guinevere.

T. H. White moved to his last home on the small Channel Island of Alderney in 1948, announcing to the local inhabitants that he was a seventeen-time bigamist on the lam from London. Alderney is known chiefly for its low taxes and cheap liquor, both of which White seems to have enjoyed. In the last years of his life, he received some three thousand dollars a month in *Camelot* royalties and his Alderney house included studios for filming and painting, a swimming pool, and a Temple to the Emperor Hadrian (for architectural rather than religious purposes). Shortly before his death, White remarked that he "could count only seven happy years in all his life," yet he believed Mankind to be "on the whole more decent than beastly."

In the fall of 1963, White began a lecture tour of the United States, in order to, as he said, "distract the private unhappiness of old age, rather like knocking your head against a wall when you have the toothache." His last book, the posthumously published *America At Last: The American Journal of T. H. White* records this delightful eccentric's impressions of his travels, including his observations on Philadelphia and La Salle College.

Characteristically, the two things that most impressed T. H. White about Philadelphia were not those things usually considered to be the city's "tourist attractions." Instead, the Walt

Whitman Bridge aroused White's admiration and the North Philadelphia Station stirred his indignation. Of the bridge, White wrote:

There is a huge and graceful bridge named after Walt Whitman. Where is there a bridge in London named after Shakespeare himself? These people are more cultured than we.

As regards the North Philadelphia Station, White confirmed what perhaps many Philadelphians have suspected for some time:

So we stumbled bleary-eyed into bed and crawled out again reeling at 6 A.M., to catch the most miserable train in the world at the most miserable station (North Broad Street, Philadelphia, may it shortly fall to bits) . . . It was dirtier and more wretched than any London suburban station on a lost branch on strike. There was a strange, grimy iron fence down the middle of the tracks, presumably to prevent us from committing suicide . . . Oh God! Oh, Philadelphia!

T. H. White was scheduled to speak at La Salle on November 22, 1963, as part of the Centennial Weekend festivities. But during the hour on that day on which White was to speak, John Kennedy was assassinated, and the author himself lay very ill of mental and physical exhaustion in a New Orleans hospital. White and Kennedy had never met, but they were strangely linked. John Kennedy's favorite song was "Camelot," and the two men shared the same birthday. It was the second time that White's writings had connected him with a dead leader—when King George VI of England died, White's book, *The Goshawk*, was found on his bed.

TO LA SALLE

BY JAMES A. BUTLER, '68



Despite his illness, T. H. White rescheduled his appearance at La Salle and spoke on December 16. The writer had no particular admiration for anything Catholic (He once told two priests, "I had been prepared for baptism into the Catholic Church but had desisted at the last moment on discovering that I don't believe a word of it"), but he was nevertheless evidently impressed by what he found at the college:

La Salle College is in its centennial year—it was founded on March 20, 1863. In 1940 its enrollment was about 400—it is now nearly 5,000. It has no Medicean Grand Dukes (no millionaire benefactors) to support it, no benevolent cardinals to beg for it, and it is not state aided. By its own efforts alone and on a very low basic fee per resident student, approximately \$1,600, it has built itself a \$2 million Union Building in 1959 and a \$2.5 million Science Center in 1960 and now it is after a new library for its centennial. I have been telling these boys all over the U.S. that they are living in the middle of a second cultural renaissance, and here it is with a vengeance.

Although my talk was during their dinner hour and they had to cut down on eating to attend it, enough students turned up to fill the college theatre with many standing at the back. And in this theatre—although there is no course in drama—they have themselves lately produced Death of a Salesman, Carousel, An-

nie Get Your Gun, Finian's Rainbow, Fiorello, Bye, Bye, Birdie, Fantastic's and, for I was speaking in front of the scenery, Gideon. It has had twelve lecturers since September 20th (and we are costly) while there have been ten concerts since October the 16th, including the Rittenhouse Opera Company in La Boheme. This doesn't seem to me to be bad going.

One of the tests which we have learned to apply to a virile college is to ask whether any of the students took the trouble to make that march on Washington last summer, protesting against segregation. Many from La Salle did . . .

We admired the starched bands or jabots which the Brothers wear. They are called, we were told by the quiet voice of Brother Fidelian (Brother Burke), rabat. He also told us that one of my books had been read to them by the lector in the refectory of their house of studies, which made me feel pleased.

Whatever enthusiasm T. H. White felt for La Salle was more than returned by the audience's feeling for him. After his lecture, White received a tremendous standing ovation—applause that was perhaps louder and longer because the speaker seemed so visibly ill. White spoke on "The Pleasures of Learning" and listed some of the things he had learned how to do in his fifty-seven years: shoot a bow and arrow, ride a horse, fly an airplane, sail a boat, deep-sea dive, paint pictures, build houses, read medieval

Latin, write fair second-class novels, and produce hopeless poetry. He echoed a theme that often appears in his writings: *The only thing I can find in life which seems to survive most of the disasters of living is learning about things.*

Despite his physical sickness, T. H. White managed to brilliantly communicate what he considered to be the pleasures of learning: "The best thing for being said is to learn something. That is the only thing which the mind can never exhaust, never alienate, never tortured by, never fear or distrust, and never dream of regretting."

As White's comments upon learning suggest, his character had a serious aspect to balance his occasional delightful irreverence. Indeed, the central problem of *The Once and Future King*—and of *Camelot*—is a moral issue of Might versus Right. Like his hero Arthur, White argues that morality is worth striving after and that the dominant force in human life should be justice rather than force. While his contemporaries were writing of the anti-hero and of moral anarchy, White chronicled the oldest English heroes and advocated the traditional virtues.

In his last public appearance at La Salle College, as in all his writings, T. H. White showed himself to be a disciple of that virtue which beloved medieval past called "humanyte." ■

Copyrighted passages from *America at Last: The American Journal of T.H. White* are reprinted with the permission of the publisher, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Jim Butler, a winner of both Woodrow Wilson and Danforth grants upon his graduation from La Salle, is currently a doctoral candidate at Cornell University, concentrating on 19th century English.

La Salle's Program for the '70's: Expansion in a Decade of Great Economic & Social Change

LA SALLE's president, Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., announced an ambitious college expansion program for the next decade, on Feb. 12.

At the same time, Brother Burke named three prominent Philadelphia business executives to spearhead the "Program for the 70's" in which the college would seek to invest at least \$20 million in programs and buildings over the coming decade to accomplish the stated goals.

As a first step, the college has begun a three year, \$3.5 million campaign to cover its immediate development needs. Some \$1.7 million of this amount has already been subscribed.

Appointed co-chairmen of the program were Francis J. Dunleavy, executive vice president and director of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., Louis Stein, chairman of the board of Food Fair Stores, Inc., and William B. Walker, director and chairman of the executive committee of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co.

"We welcome the opportunity to participate in a decade which promises great economic and social change," said Brother Burke. "We also realize our obligation to meet the changing needs of the community by helping to find solutions to the problems that exist today in an urban society."

Brother Burke added that the college expects to continue and expand various programs, strengthen its faculty, and increase its endowment for faculty leaves and student aid.

Existing programs due for expansion include those in ecology and environmental quality, criminal justice and urban affairs. A new speech & drama program will start in September. New emphasis will be given to a cooperative

program with the Germantown Hospital School of Nursing, and the Urban Studies and Community Services Center.

La Salle has been one of the pioneers in the area of ecological studies and operates the Penllyn Biostation in the Wissahickon Creek area of nearby Montgomery County. This unique facility offers students from La Salle and neighboring colleges and unparalleled opportunity to study the influence of suburbia on erosion, land use and pollution.

A new independent study course on "The City"—concentrating on the city of Philadelphia and conducted by the economics and sociology departments, is now being offered as part of the college's Honors Program. These departments are also combining for an "Introduction to Urban Studies" course as an interdisciplinary elective for upperclassmen.

"We hope to increase very significantly our human contribution to our community and city," said Brother Burke, "but we can only do so by maintaining the quality of our faculty and offering financial assistance to as many students as possible."

Brother Burke stressed the fact that nearly 6,000 of the college's 13,000 alumni are employed by Greater Philadelphia business and industries. More than 1,000 serve in local, state and federal government and 1,000 are teachers and administrators at all levels of Philadelphia's educational institutions. Another 600 are in the health professions.

In addition, three thousand of La Salle's evening division students work full-time in the local business community while attending classes, and most of these students (94 per cent) are pursuing full-time degree programs at night.



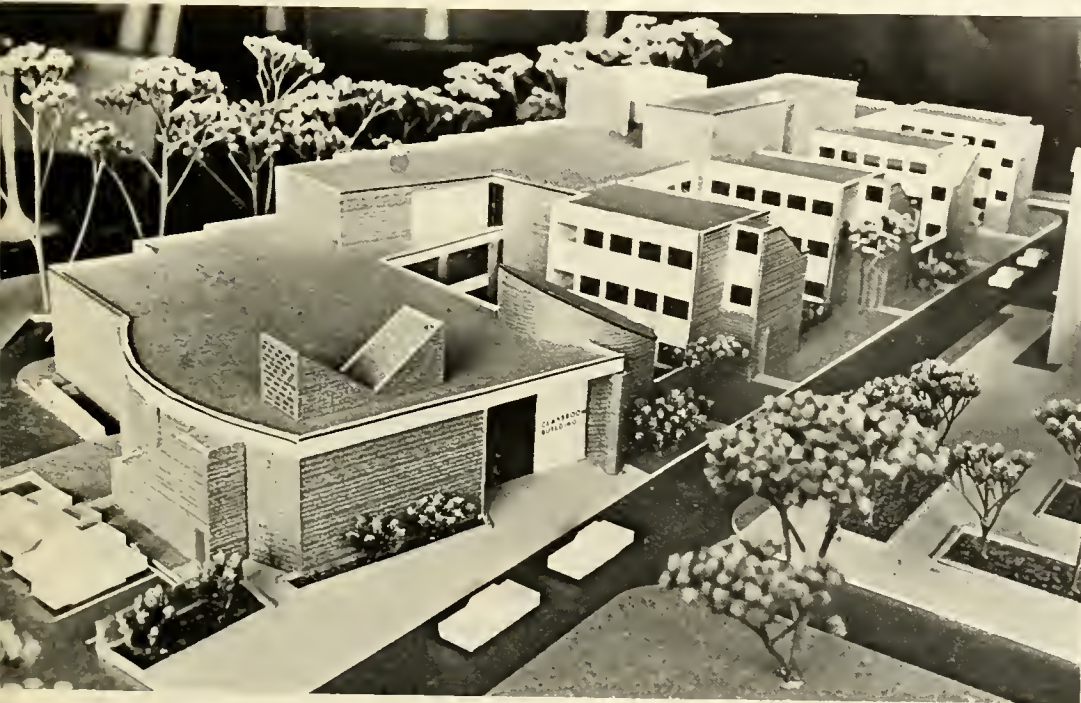
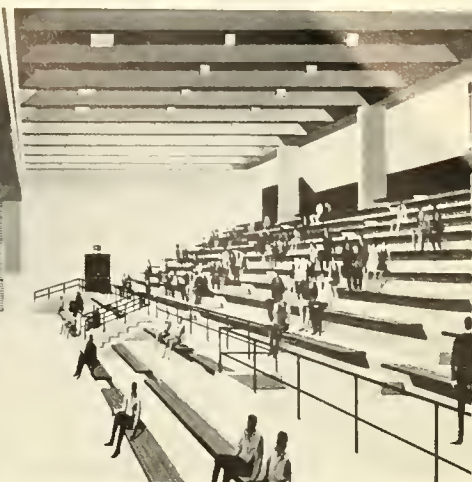
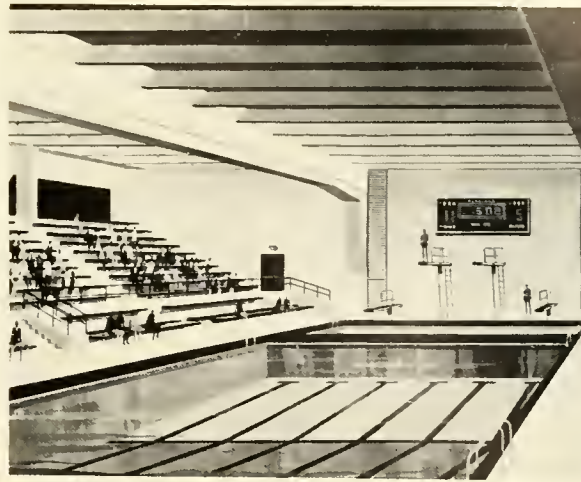
FRANCIS J.
DUNLEAVY



LOUIS
STEIN



WILLIAM B.
WALKER



Presently under construction are the Hayman Hall Athletic Facilities Building which includes a 1,700 seat swimming pool (above) and a ultra-modern classroom building (left). The new David Leo Lawrence Memorial Library (below) is also in the immediate development plans.



— JOE KIRK—

"... You came out a man ..."



In an era of search for new ideals and changing values, Joe Kirk was the *ideal* coach—not just in wins and losses, but in his approach to his athletes which scores of his former swimmers describe with such words as "respect ... character ... mature ... education ... personal interest ..."

Thus it was that Kirk's untimely death at the age of 56, on March 23, in Chestnut Hill Hospital, saddened thousands of his former swimmers, alumni and friends of the college. He was buried on March 30 with senior members of the varsity acting as pallbearers.

"I could go on for three days talking about Joe Kirk," said Bill Gallagher, '67, one of his former swimmers. "With him, you came in a high school kid and came out a man. Everybody was a person to him. He will never be replaced."

"You just don't replace a Joe Kirk," said athletic director John J. Conboy. "He had a tremendous influence on me, personally. He had the experience, the *savoir-faire* that I didn't have coming into the job. He did an awful lot of work around here that nobody realized—for the athletes and the college."

"He was a helluva lot more than just

a swimming coach," said Tom Duffy, '61. "He was like a father and a dutch uncle wrapped up in one."

Tragically, Kirk, who dedicated nearly 30 years of his life to a sport at La Salle without a pool to call home, died only months before seeing his dream become a reality. The dream was a 1,600 seat swimming pool in the new Hayman Hall Athletic Facilities Building, currently under construction, which Joe helped to design.

Shortly after his death, the college's athletic committee recommended to College Council that the new pool be named in Kirk's honor.

Kirk was stricken during a meet at West Chester on Jan. 28. Gallagher, who received the Joseph Schmitz, Jr. Award as the senior who "best exemplified the qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and courage" in 1967, handled the club for the rest of the season.

In 26 previous years at La Salle Kirk compiled an amazing 213-65 won-lost record, including Middle Atlantic Conference titles in 1957 and 1966 and an Eastern Catholic College crown in 1947. His Explorer teams won a record 39 consecutive meets from 1955 to 1958.

He was responsible for the development of 18 All Americans including Joe Verdeur, a gold medal winner in the 1948 Olympics and holder of a host of local records.

Before organizing intercollegiate swimming at La Salle in 1941, Kirk had coached with great success at Lincoln Prep, Northeast Catholic High School, the North Branch YMCA and at the Brighton Hotel, in Atlantic City. He captured the Catholic League crown seven times in nine years at North Catholic and twice won the city title. His 1944 North Branch team won the senior National AAU Championships with a squad of four men.

New Speech & Drama Program To be Inaugurated in Fall

LA SALLE will offer a new program of studies in Speech and Drama leading to a bachelor of arts degree, beginning in September, 1970, it was announced by Brother Emery C. Mollenhauer, F.S.C., Ph.D., vice president of academic affairs.

The program will be under the direction of Daniel J. Rodden, associate professor of English and founder and managing director of the college's highly-successful summer Music Theatre.

The new program will accept a limited number of applicants at the freshman level in September at which time the college will be completely coeducational.

Rodden, who urges immediate applications, said that a particular thrust of the program will involve the development of beginning playwrights but that the program of students will embrace the entire spectrum of theatre activities.

At least one full scholarship, sponsored annually by Music Theatre, will be offered. Other scholarship and grant-in-aid assistance may be available.

A member of La Salle's English faculty since 1949, Rodden directed the college's undergraduate theater group, the Masque, from 1953 to 1965. He founded Music Theatre, the college's unique professional summer theatre operation, in 1962.

Rodden is a senior member of Actors' Equity Association, a member of the National Theatre Arts Conference and the National Education Theatre Association.

Associated with Rodden in the program will be Sidney J. MacLeod, Jr., and Dennis M. Cunningham, both as-



Ambassador
Tran Van Chuong

Senior Walter Boyle
shows campus model to
Major Charles Robb.



sistant professors of English at the College.

MacLeod, the present director of the Masque, has been technical director of Music Theatre since its inception. Both MacLeod and Rodden did graduate work in Speech and Drama at the Catholic University of America.

Cunningham, who has a master's degree from the theatre department of Villanova University, has completed his course work for a doctorate at Carnegie-Mellon University. He directed the first two productions of the present season of the Drama Guild.

College Benefactors To be Honored at Gala Dinner Dance May 20

A GALA DINNER-DANCE honoring members of the college's 1969-70 Century Club and the new Committee of One-Thousand will be held on May 20, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, it was announced by Daniel H. Kane, chairman of the Alumni Fund Council.

Among those attending the black-tie affair will be members of the college's Board of Trustees, Council of President's Associates, and the Christian Brothers' community, as well as prominent business and civic leaders.

Music for the affair will be provided by the Romig, Carney and Lewis Orchestra.

Further information may be obtained from the college's Development Office.

Former Vietnam Ambassador Urges Bombing of Haiphong

DR. TRAN VAN CHUONG, former Vietnam Ambassador to the U.S., said that the Paris Peace Talks would never solve the Vietnam conflict, when he addressed an overflow audience in the

College Union Theatre, on campus, Feb. 25.

"I'm afraid that our enemies . . . Hanoi, the Soviet Union and Red China, will never accept any compromise," said the Paris-educated lawyer who served as ambassador to the U.S. from 1954 to 1963. "By humiliating the United States by demanding complete U.S. withdrawal they are undermining and destroying the image of the United States in the world."

Dr. Chuong, who called North Vietnam, "the weakest, most backward communist satellite in the world," said that the Soviet Union is, "by far, the principal sponsor of the war," and stands to benefit the most from it.

"The Soviet Union is waging this war by proxy against the United States at very low cost and without any risk," he said.

Dr. Chuong, the father of Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu, whose husband was assassinated when the Diem regime was overthrown, added that the war "has been immensely more costly to the United States and unbearably more destructive and deadly to South Vietnam" than to the enemy. "This war is costing the United States in two weeks more than it costs the whole communist world in one year."

Dr. Chuong, said that he agreed with President Nixon's "Vietnamization Policy," but added that U.S. troop withdrawals should be done over a long period of time.

"This war has to be terminated as soon as possible and American troops have to be withdrawn as soon as possible," he said. "But not in such a way as there will be mass reprisals. If the United States gets out quickly, it would have destroyed half of Vietnam through the reprisals that would follow, in a vain attempt to save Vietnam. I suggest another way to get out—by winning the war."

Dr. Chuong, who was born in North Vietnam 72 years ago, added that "One hundred mines in the channel to Haiphong and 100 bombs on the docks of Haiphong would do immensely more to paralyze the enemy than 100 tons of bombs on the rest of Vietnam."

Johnson's Son-in-Law Discusses Pacification in Vietnam

FORMER PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S son-in-law came to the college, on Feb. 17, to discuss "Pacification in Vietnam" and do some recruiting for the U.S. Marine Corps.

Major Charles S. Robb, officer-in-charge of the Marines' Platoon Leaders' Corps college officer candidate program, told an overflow crowd of over 400 in the Union Theatre that the U.S. has accomplished what it set out to do in Vietnam "by preventing a full-scale military take-over by the Communists."

Addressing an audience that included many highly-vocal anti-war protesters, Robb said that "I don't like being engaged in war. I find nothing satisfying about it."

The 30 year-old graduate of Cornell and Wisconsin obviously did not change opinions of the war dissenters with his answers to questions about U.S. policy in Vietnam. But he did succeed in winning over the audience with his calm, sincere personality. His replies frequently received warm applause.

At one point, a student shouted, "You are teaching people to kill. What does this have to do with pacification?" Robb replied calmly. "Most people know how to kill already. We don't have to teach them that." The audience clapped.

Robb said that total "Vietnamiza-

Wilson Designates



Thomas M.
Butler



Charles P.
Lutcavage



Thomas M.
McLaughlin



Gregory E.
Mason



Brother
Robert Wilsbach

tion" of the war effort could take several years and that it would require the "maintaining of a residual force there for a significant period of time. He added that there is difficulty of having patience" with such a program, but added that patience was necessary.

Robb's visit was sponsored by the college's Semper Fidelis Society. The Vietnam veteran spent about five hours on campus discussing the Platoon Leaders' program with students and showing a Marine film on "The Combined Actor Program" in Vietnam.

Wilson Foundation Selects Five Seniors

FIVE LA SALLE students are among the 1,153 college and university seniors designated by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation as "the most intellectually promising" 1970 graduates planning careers as college teachers.

Three other La Salle students were chosen for honorable mention recognition by the Foundation, which selected the winners from among approximately 12,000 candidates nominated by more than 800 colleges last fall.

The La Salle designates and their respective fields of study are: Thomas M. Butler (chemistry), Charles P. Lutcavage (German), Thomas M. McLaughlin (English), Gregory E. Mason (English), and Brother Robert Wilsbach (English).

Recipients of honorable mention recognition were: Brian A. Dursum, Vincent A. Sarino, both seniors, and Wayne Towers, who graduated last June.

A list of the 1970 Woodrow Wilson designates has been forwarded to graduate school deans with the Foundation's recommendation that they be considered for graduate study awards.

Last year, La Salle produced four Woodrow Wilson designates and three honorable mention.

Faculty Promotions Announced

FIVE MEMBERS of La Salle's faculty have been promoted to the rank of full professor, it was announced by Brother Emery Mollenhauer, F.S.C., Ph.D., the college's vice president for academic affairs.

Promoted to full professor were: Brothers Hugh Albright, F.S.C., Ph.D. (mathematics) and John Dondero, F.S.C., Ph.D. (psychology), Charles V. Kelly (English), Dr. Joseph C. Milhalich (philosophy), and Dr. Joseph P. Mooney (economics).

Promoted to associate professor were: Brother Gregory C. Demitras, (chemistry) Dr. Ralph Tekel (chemistry), Dr. John P. Rossi (history), Dr. Minna F. Weinstein (history), John F. Gibbons (philosophy), Dr. Frank J. Schreiner (psychology), Brothers William J. Martin, F.S.C., Ph.D. (theology) and Philip Whitman, F.S.C. (accounting).

Promoted to assistant professor were: Thomas M. Ridington (art), Ramon Garcia-Castro (Spanish), Glen A. Morocco (French), Theopolis Fair

(history), and John J. Hanratty, C.P.A. (accounting).

Music Theater Sets Summer Productions

MANAGING Director Dan Rodden has announced that the college's highly successful MUSIC THEATRE will present "Bitter Sweet" and "Man of La Mancha" for its ninth season this summer.

Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet" will run from July 1 through July 26. The long-running Broadway hit "Man of La Mancha" will be presented from August 5 until September 6.

Returning members of the MUSIC THEATRE staff include Thomas Gallagher, of the Temple University faculty who will fill the newly-created post of general manager; technical director Sidney J. MacLeod, Jr., who is assistant professor of English at the college; set and costume designer Gerard Leahy, '64; musical director Anthony Mccoli, of the Philadelphia Musical Academy staff; choreographers Robert Wilson and Mary Woods Kelly, and director of vocal music Robert Bolsover, '53

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1 PRINT your full name, class year and new address on the opposite form, and

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Tribute to the "GOOD DOCTOR"

*"... Well done, Roland Holroyd, and
all blessings on you from all of us."*

—DR. FRANCIS J. BRACELAND, '26
(Jan. 11, 1970)

DR. ROLAND HOLROYD, founder of the college's biology department and a "living legend" to thousands of La Salle students, was honored for 50 years of distinguished service to the college, on Jan. 11.

The beloved professor received a diploma indicating his affiliation as a member of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools at ceremonies (pictured below) in the college chapel. The Most Rev. Joseph T. Ryan, A.F.S.C., D.D., Archbishop of Anchorage, president. Brother John Owens, F.S.C., D. Ped., director of the Brothers' Community at the college, conferred the diploma of affiliation.

Immediately afterwards, ceremonies were held in the Union Theatre designating the college's science center as the "Roland Holroyd Science Center." Then, hundreds of "brother" Holroyd's friends (including Dr. Braceland, and Brother James Conaghan, F.S.C., LL.D., in center picture) attended a reception and dinner in honor of the man who has served 11 of the college's 25 presidents.



LA SALLE COLLEGE UNION TOURS 1970

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Four weeks—May 30-June 28

Flight via LUFTHANSA Airlines round trip PHILADELPHIA to FRANKFURT — Total Price \$240.00. You may book flight only.

Three week land arrangements include Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Paris, Lucerne, Milan, Rome, Florence, Viareggio, Pisa, Venice, Innsbruck, and Munich. Price includes hotels, meals, transportation, sightseeing, taxes and gratuities, plus extras. Total price \$275.00.

hawaiian carnival

— Total price \$399.00—Leaving July 19 from Philadelphia. Two weeks—Three days in Las Vegas, Seven days in Honolulu, Three days in San Francisco. Price includes all air transportation with meals and beverages in flight. All hotel accommodations, transfers to and from hotels and airport and many extras.

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'22-34

MAGNUS J. SCHAEBLER has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'28

Brother FRANCIS MCCORMICK, F.S.C.



Brother FRANCIS MCCORMICK, F.S.C., who is now with the college's Development Office, is celebrating his 50th anniversary as a member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 30 of them in teaching and administration at La Salle.

'33

JOHN MICHEL is a chemist with the Gulf Oil Corp., in Pittsburgh.

'35

LAWRENCE BOWMAN has been appointed class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'36

WALTER A. ZELL has been appointed class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'37

MATHIAS M. KRATOCHWILL has been appointed class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.



MICHAEL C. RAINONE

MICHAEL C. RAINONE was elected for a three year term to the Board of Directors of the Nationalities Service Center. JOSEPH RITTER has been appointed class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'39

THEODORE BERRY, M.D. has been appointed class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'41

GEORGE J. BROOKES has been appointed class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

JOSEPH LACEY has been appointed class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. JOSEPH SWOYER has been promoted from account supervisor on Plymouth automobile advertising to senior vice president and account supervisor for all Chrysler

'38

Corporation car line advertising at Young & Rubicam.

'43

SIDNEY ORR, M.D., has been appointed class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'44

JOHN P. BRADY, resident counsel for Wilmington Savings Fund Society, has been named bank secretary. JOHN J. FLANNERY has been named class chairman for the 1970 Annual Fund.

'45

THOMAS BONES & JAMES DEVER have been named class chairmen for the 1970 Annual Fund.

'40

THOMAS T. DARLINGTON has been appointed class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.



JOSEPH T. MACK

'46

'42

FRANK HOWLEY AND JOSEPH T. MACK have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund. MACK has been appointed chief of the Red Arrow Division of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority. He had previously been vice president and controller of the Philadelphia Suburban Transportation Co. (Red Arrow Lines).

Dr. James W. Turpin To Receive Signum Fidei Medal

The Alumni Association's annual Signum Fidei medal for "noteworthy contributions to the advancement of Christian Principles" will be awarded to James W. Turpin, M.D., founder and president of Project Concern, Inc., an independent, non-profit medical relief program serving Hong Kong, South Vietnam, Mexico and Tennessee.

The presentation will be made at a dinner in the College Union Ballroom on Saturday, April 18, according to Francis K. Donohoe, '55, chairman of the Signum Fidei Committee. Tickets are available at \$6.50 each from the college's Alumni Office.

Dr. Turpin, a native of Ashland, Ky., is a U.S. Navy veteran and a graduate of the Emory University Medical School, Atlanta. After serving as a general practitioner in Coronado, Calif., for five years, Dr. Turpin founded Project Concern in 1961. Today, the program has 147 doctors, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, technicians and volunteers helping those who lack the basic elements of health, education, food, shelter and job opportunities.

Project Concern presently operates four clinics in Hong Kong. Over 3,000 patients a month are treated in Vietnam where a self-sufficient, village-hospital medical assistant cooperative program



between the South Vietnamese government and Project Concern trains local young men and women in the basics of medical assistance. Some 72 such graduates have returned to their villages as certified hospital assistants.

Project Concern also operates medical clinics and child care centers in Tijuana, Mexico and Byrdstown, Pickett County, Tennessee, where clinics and mobile medical teams serve some 34,000 people who have no medical care.

The Signum Fidei medal, which derives its name from the motto of the Brothers of the Christian Schools—"Signs of Faith," has been awarded annually since 1942. Previous recipients include Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, Sargent Shriver, Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, the Rev. Leon Sullivan, and last year's recipient, the Rev. William Finley, founder of "Operation Discovery," in north-central Philadelphia.

'47

JOSEPH MORICE continues to serve as chairman of the history department of Duquesne University as well as editor of the Duquesne Review. JOSEPH WILSON has been appointed class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'48

ROBERT GALLAGHER, D.D.S., has been appointed class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. JOSEPH MCGOWAN has been appointed warden at the Philadelphia Prison's House of Correction. PAUL W. MCILVANE, M.D., has been appointed to a four year term on the Bucks County Board of Health by the County Commissioners.

'49



FRANCIS X.
DEVINE



JOSEPH F.
HINCHEY



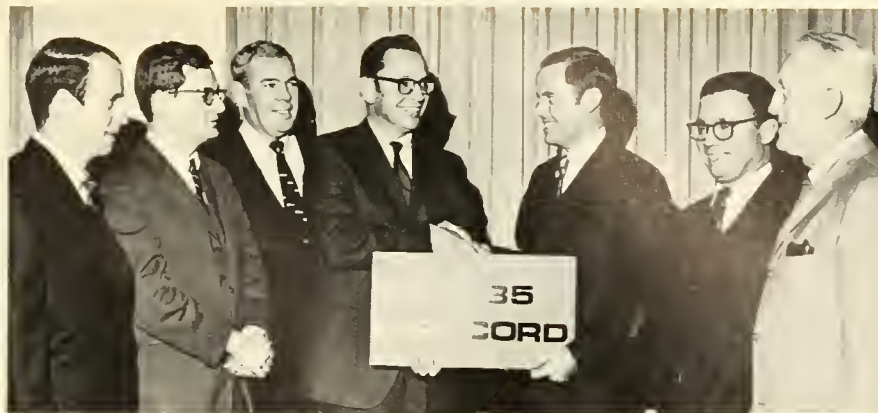
DANIEL A.
MORRIS



JOHN C.
ROSANIA

FRANCIS X. DEVINE has been appointed manager of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company's West Oak Lane office, in Philadelphia. JOSEPH F. HINCHEY, Manager of the Philadelphia City Employees Federal Credit Union, has

Key participants in the record-breaking November Alumni Fund Telethon were (from left): James T. McLaughlin, '61; William A. Garrigle '63; Dr. Robert Gallagher, '48; Alumni Association president Dr. Harry H. White, '54; Thomas J. Lynch, '62; Thomas J. Ryan, III, '66; and Daniel J. McGonigle, '57.



been appointed a member of the Metropolitan Regional Advisory Board of Industrial Valley Bank and Trust Company. JAMES J. McLAUGHLIN has been named director of marketing for Rollins-Purle, Inc., of Lansdowne. DANIEL A. MORRIS, senior vice president, First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company, has been elected president of the City Bank of Philadelphia. JOHN C. ROSANIA, special agent with the Prudential Insurance Company's Quaker City Agency, has sold over two million dollars of insurance during 1969. DANIEL KANE & EDWARD TITTERTON, JR. have been appointed class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'50

The 20th anniversary of the Class of '50 will be celebrated on May 16 with a cocktail party followed by dinner and dancing in the College Union. Athletic Director JOHN CONBOY is chairman of the Reunion Committee. CLETE MCBRIDE is treasurer. Others on the committee include DICK BECKER, BOB LODES, BOB VALENTI and JOE WAUGH. GERALD L. GUMP was appointed division rate and development supervisor — southern for New Jersey Bell. JAMES Q. HARTY partner of Reed, Smith Shaw & McClay was the speaker for Associate Director Night at the meeting of Beaver Valley Chapter of the national Association of Accountants in November. JOSEPH O'CALLAGHAN is currently associate professor of medieval history at Fordham University. JOHN CONBOY & ROBERT LODES have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'51

THOMAS REIFSTECK



WILLIAM O'CALLAGHAN has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. ROBERT KURMIN has been named a full partner in the firm of Oliver Brown Con-

over and Associates of Spring Lake, one of the oldest insurance agencies in Monmouth County, N.J. L. THOMAS REIFSTECK, director of the Career Planning and Placement Bureau at the College, has been elected president of the College Placement Council, Inc. *Marriage:* JOSEPH P. EARLEY to Kathleen C. Tarras.



ROBERT DRAYTON

ROBERT DRAYTON was promoted to vice president at Provident National Bank in Philadelphia. JOSEPH G. McLEAN, Editor of the Phila. Chamber of Commerce NEWS, has been named assistant to the vice president — communications in the Chamber's Office of Community and Public Relations. REUBEN G. MILLER has been named Charles A. Dana Professor of Economics and chairman of the economics department at Sweet Briar College, Va. JAMES ROGERS has been promoted to executive vice president for mortgage banking of Kardon Investment Company, Philadelphia. JAMES COVELLO & BENJAMIN TUMOLO have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund. ROBERT DRAYTON & EO VASOLI (Evening) have been named class chairmen of the Annual Fund.

'53

JOHN J. FRENCH has been appointed district traffic superintendent of Bell Telephone Company's Bucks-Jenkintown district . . . WILLIAM C. WAUGH has been named vice president of Baer Insurance Agency Inc., Philadelphia. JAMES SANZARE is teaching at Lincoln High School in Philadelphia. This year he was a delegate to the International Congress of the African Studies Association in Montreal. He has been awarded a grant by the U.S. Office of Education and the African Studies Association to plan a conference in African Studies for teachers. During the

summer he traveled through Soviet Central Asia, Siberia and Mongolia. JULIUS E. FIORAVANTI, ESQ. & JOHN J. FRENCH have been appointed class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund. DANIEL SHIELDS (Evening) has been appointed class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'54

ALEXANDER AVALLON, senior account manager for Hallmark Cards and president of the Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter, represented La Salle at the inauguration of WILLIAM W. HASSLER as president of Indiana University of Pennsylvania. JOHN P. FARRIS recently attended a one-week sales seminar in Morris Plains, N.J. in connection with his post as medical representative for Warner-Chilcott Laboratories. EDWARD HELLER, along with teaching grammar school in Philadelphia, has been writing articles for the Music Journal of New York. His most recent work, a study of "The Bruckner Renaissance," will appear in a forthcoming issue. ROBERT SCHAEFER, public relations director at the Presbyterian Medical Center, has assumed the chairmanship of the Alumni Downtown Club in Philadelphia. FRANK DECK & WARREN SMITH, M.D. have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund. ANTHONY E. VALERIO (Evening) has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'55

The class will celebrate its 15th anniversary with a reunion on campus on May 16. A cocktail hour be followed by a dinner dance. DAVE SMITH is chairman; JOHN TEEFY, treasurer; JIM KOCH will coordinate the evening division effort. JAMES MORRIS has been promoted to senior vice president at Continental Bank. JAMES P. PARKS has been named editor of Delaware Business Fortnight, a new Chamber of Commerce publication for the business community of the tri-state area. JOSEPH A. SAPONARA, JR., is teaching U.S. history at John F. Kennedy High School in Willingboro, N.J., where he also serves as varsity baseball coach. JOSEPH H. RODRIGUES, a Rutgers College Law School graduate, was named chairman of the general ap-



Senior Ed Holzer signs autograph for young admirer Patrick Donohoe, son of former Alumni Association president Francis X. Donohoe, '55, during second annual Basketball Club Dinner, at the Shack, March 6.

peal phase of the 1970 Rutgers Fund, which supports projects at the Rutgers Camden Campus. JAMES GILLESPIE & FRANK J. NOONAN have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund. JOHN PATRIARCA (Evening) has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.



PATRICK J. BANNIGAN

FRANK BLATCHER has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. THOMAS DEVLIN is on the faculty in the physics department at Rutgers—The State University of New Jersey. W. DAVID ENGLE has been appointed sales coordinator for The Tarrant Manufacturing Company, Saratoga Springs, New York. PATRICK J. BANNIGAN has joined Eli Lilly and Company as a sales representative in Philadelphia. ROBERT JONES, assistant professor of history at Fordham University, is currently on a sabbatical leave. He has been awarded a grant from the American Philosophical Society to examine the career of William Duer, Federalist financier and politician. He is also editing an American Problems Study on the Formation of the Constitution for Holt, Rhinehart and Winston. CHARLES ADLER & THOMAS DURKIN (Evening) have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'57

WILLIAM COMER is chairman of the civics department North Junior High School, Colorado Springs, Colorado. He is also president of the Colorado Springs Teachers Association. JOSEPH SANQUILLI is chairman of the social studies department, Bishop McDevitt High School. He is presently serving on a committee to revise the social studies curriculum for the elemen-

tary and secondary schools of the Philadelphia Archdiocese. FRED LEINHAUSER has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. DANIEL E. MCGONICLE (Evening) has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'58

NORMAN BERNSTEIN, PH.D., Assistant Professor of the History and Philosophy of Education at St. John's University, New York, has been elected to the school policy committee of the School of Education. THOMAS J. CASEY received an engraved silver bowl from The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce for coming in first in the Chamber's fall-1969 membership recruiting campaign. EDWARD DEVLIN has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. RICHARD DYER is chairman of social studies department, Methacton High School, Fairview Village, Pennsylvania. Recently he served as discussion leader at the December Conference on the teaching of Modern Chinese History at La Salle College. During the summer he works as a Ranger Historian at Independence National Historical Park. MAJOR ROBERT J. GRAHAM received a letter of commendation for outstanding performance of duty in ceremonies at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I. JOSEPH R. HARRIS and JAMES F. HOWARD have been selected for inclusion in the 1970 edition of OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA. BERNARD MCCORMICK, associate editor and feature writer at Philadelphia magazine, entertained the alumni of the Downtown Club at their St. Patrick's day luncheon. WILLIAM F. MCGONIGAL, manager, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was awarded the Chartered Life Underwriter designation at conferment exercises of the American College of Life Underwriters in Washington, D.C. JOSEPH D. GALLAGHER has been appointed Philadelphia District Manager of McNeil Laboratories, Inc. JOSEPH SCANLIN is a major in the U.S. Army currently stationed in Germany. In September he was married to Susanne Nietzsche. EUGENE KELLY & JOHN B. KELLY (Evening) have been named class chairmen for the 1970 Annual Fund.

'59

BASIL R. BATTAGLIA was named the Wilmington Jaycees Outstanding Young Man of the Year. He is Republican city chairman and register in chancery and clerk of the Orphans Court. JOSEPH P. BRAIG, ESQ. is a candidate in the Democratic primary election for representative from Philadelphia's 173rd district (Torresdale, Holmesburg areas) the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. JOSEPH C. FLANAGAN, M.D. has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. WILLIAM A. MILLER (Evening) has been named class chairman for the 1970 Annual Fund. VINCENT VALECE is teaching social studies at Heritage Junior High School, Cherry Hill, New Jersey.

'60



S. JAMES BOTTONE



FRANCIS X. FLANNERY

Plans are being made for the 10th anniversary reunion of the class. GENE KING is organizing the committee. To date RUSS CULLEN, TOM CORRIGAN, RALPH HOWARD, TOM HENNESSY, and JOE SAIONI have signed up to help. S. JAMES BOTTONE has been appointed to the position of hospital promotion product manager at the USV Pharmaceutical Corporation. FRANCIS X. FLANNERY has been named employment manager of Rhom and Haas Company's Philadelphia plant. WILLIAM HANSELL, a doctoral candidate at the University of Wisconsin is teaching English at the Sheboygan campus of the University of Wisconsin System. FRANK P. KELLY has been appointed to the staff of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York as a senior field training consultant. AURELIO LODISE (Evening) has been named class



John A. Ryan, '51 (right) receives the St. John the Baptist de La Salle "distinguished teaching award" from Bernard Rafferty (left), president of the Alumni Education Association, as college president Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., looks on. Ryan, the former president of the Philadelphia Teachers' Union, received the award on Feb. 20.

chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. AUSTIN PAULNACK has left his position as editor-in-chief of the Syracuse University Alumni Magazine for a new career. He has founded Austin Gregory Associates, a firm specializing in public relations, advertising and fund raising activities. Among his other accomplishments he was named to Marquis' Who's Who in the East, elected President of the La Salle College Alumni Association of Central New York and served as the editor of the American Alumni Council's publications for its annual Eastern States meeting in Lancaster, Pa. JOSEPH SAIONI has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'61



Capt.
JOHN BECKNO

Capt. JOHN BECKNO has been named commanding officer of Company A of the 157th Infantry Brigade's Support Battalion in the U.S. Army. JAMES CONNELLY (Evening) has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. THOMAS R. GILLESPIE, Maseland Carpets territory manager for western Pennsylvania and northeastern West Virginia, was awarded his eighth "Silver Shuttle" award for his outstanding sales record. GERALD LAWRENCE, public relations director of Continental Thoroughbred Racing Association and Eagle Downs Racing Association, has been selected for inclusion in the 1970 edition of OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA. WILLIAM O'TOOLE, formerly of La Salle is presently teaching at St. Joseph's College. PAUL TILLGER, who has been president of the U-Haul Company in Michigan for the past six years, has been named international Vice President in charge of field and office management. ROBERT RINEHART is presently assistant

PROFILE

Building Roads the Sophisticated Way



"The construction business is changing a great deal," says Robert E. Boyle, '58, partner and executive vice president of West Chester Concrete, Inc., Elmsford, N.Y. "It's very much a professional man's business. Companies are becoming very sophisticated."

Boyle, who is also chairman of the board of governors of the flourishing New York City area chapter of the college's alumni association, typifies the "new breed" of today's sophisticated young construction executive.

Three years ago, Boyle and two partners formed Westcon to produce concrete for paving. Since then, they've paved over 100 miles of road and have formed two subsidiary companies—Wren Line, Inc., and Taconic Materials. They now employ 150 permanent employees and gross around \$6 million dollars annually.

Westcon has three permanent plants in Newburgh and Westchester counties as well as "portable plants" in Albany, Binghamton and north Jersey. Boyle is chairman of the board of Wren Line, which was

founded in 1968 to supply plants with aggregate sand, gravel and stone and has since expanded into the truck leasing business. He is vice president of Taconic, which opened last year and produces the sand and gravel.

Boyle, who majored in social sciences, education and French at La Salle, sees a "tremendous future" in the construction business. "Family-oriented companies are going by the wayside," he says. "Economy minded people are coming into the industry. They're interested in getting a good return on their investment. It used to be that companies didn't know how much money they were making until a year later."

Boyle, who played football with Johnny Unitas at St. Justine's High, in Pittsburgh, was president of his class at La Salle for four years. He was also Student Council president in his senior year and helped organize the first student-run orientation and the first "Tap-Off Rally."

Despite his business commitments, Boyle has been one of the prime movers behind the New York area alumni chapter. "The club has been carrying itself real well," he says. "Real interest in the college keeps them together. A tremendous percentage have real affection for La Salle and a lot of respect, I think, for each other. Every time they see La Salle's name in print, it's almost as good as having their name in print."

Boyle and his wife, Carol, reside in Suffern, N.Y., with their four children: Nancy, 10; Eugene, 9; Tracy, 8, and Brian, 6.

Professor of history at George Mason College, University of Virginia, Fairfax, Virginia. He is completing his doctoral dissertation at Duke University, a study of the Last Rise of the Northern Barons in Tudor England. FRANCIS X. WHALON was recently appointed manager of systems and data processing for the Thiokol Company, Trenton, N.J. GERALD LAWRENCE & JAMES McLAUGHLIN have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund. *Marriage:* FRANCIS J. MORAN to Patricia A. Wood. *Birth:* To GERALD LAWRENCE and his wife, Rita, a son, Brennan David.



THOMAS LYNCH

JOHN F. CARABELLO, D.D.S., has been appointed to the staff of the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Philadelphia. ANTHONY CLARK (Evening) has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. ROBERT J. DAWSON has been appointed sales representative of the Philadelphia-South Jersey area for J. A. Seldomridge & Associates, Inc., Lancaster. JOHN P. DONNELLY has been promoted to real estate officer at Provident National Bank. WILLIAM J. LAWLESS has been appointed as a resident salesman for Bethlehem Steel Corporation in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. RICHARD JOHNSON is chairman of the history department at Burlington Township High School, Burlington, New Jersey. EDMOND F. LYNCH has been appointed assistant general manager of the Midway Store, Wilmington, Del. THOMAS LYNCH has been promoted to assistant vice president at the Industrial Valley Bank and Trust Company. WILLIAM REGLI has been serving as President of the Abington-Jenkintown Jaycees for the past two years. MICHAEL SORRENTINO has been awarded a Ph.D. by the University of Pennsylvania School of Chemistry. JOSEPH SPEAKMAN who is working on his doctorate at Temple University recently passed his final written and oral examinations. JOSEPH J. WALDNER, assistant vice president of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company, has been appointed manager of the bank's Mount Airy office. BRIAN WHISMAN has been hired as an economic development analyst by the Northern Tier Economic Development Association. NICHOLAS LISI, ESQ. & TERRY M. WOCHOK, ESQ. have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund.

'63

PATRICK CONNER teaches world cultures and American history at Ambler Junior



JOSEPH A.
IATAROLA

High School. He is continuing his work for a master of arts degree in administration at Villanova University. JOSEPH A. IATAROLA has been named sales administrator by Menley & James Laboratories, Philadelphia. His administrative duties include recruiting of sales personnel. RICHARD LUYSER teaches in the world culture program at Cardinal O'Hara High School, Springfield. He is also vice president of the Catholic Teachers' Federation and secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Teachers. MICHAEL G. MULLEN has been named manager of the New England regional headquarters of the Atlantic Richfield Company at Providence, R.I. MICHAEL W. PARK, vice president of Third Federal Savings and Loan Association, has been named chairman of the Mortgage Study Committee of the Northeast Philadelphia Realty Board. WILLIAM RAFTERY has been named head basketball coach at Seton Hall University. JOHN J. ROBRECHT has been appointed assistant auditor for Germantown Savings Bank. WILLIAM WINTED received a master's government administration degree from the University of Pennsylvania. EDWARD CLARK, JOSEPH EVANCHIK & WILLIAM GARRIGLE, ESQ. have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund. JOHN G. BAKOS & JOSEPH A. IATAROLA (Evening) have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund. *Marriage:* MICHAEL J. KELLY to Helene F. McAllister.



RICHARD B. PAUL

Captain JOSEPH A. BENEDETTO, D.D.S. has arrived for duty at McGuire AFB, N.J. MICHAEL J. DESANTI, D.D.S., has completed his internship at Beth Israel Hospital in New York City. MARK J. GALLAGHER has been appointed executive director of Big Brothers of Lancaster County, Inc. ROBERT GUDKNECHT (Evening) has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. PAUL F. NAUGHTON has been appointed as senior analyst specializing in the utilities industries of the F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc. RICHARD B.

PAUL has been appointed an account executive in the San Francisco office of Hayden, Stone Incorporated, international investment firm. Captain JOHN D. SNYDER has received his second award of the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal at Lindsey Air Station, Germany. FRANK C. CORACE & CHARLES HUG have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund. *Birth:* To DENIS CUMMINGS and wife Connie, a son Darrin Christopher.

'65



JERRY DEES



STEPHEN F.
KRZEMINSKI, PH.D.

The class will celebrate its 5th anniversary on May 9 with a cocktail hour and dinner dance on campus. The reunion committee, under the chairmanship of RAY LOFTUS, includes TED SCHOEN (treasurer), RAY DUCKWORTH, DICK FLANAGAN, PAUL KELLY, JIM O'NEIL, JIM REILLY, JACK SEYDOW, and JAY TEEFY.

WALTER R. BLAKE was awarded the Juris Doctor Degree from the University of Miami in June and was admitted to the Florida Bar in November. JERRY DEES has been named director of the newly-created office of student activities at the college. DONALD DUNN is overseas marketing assistant for the Freon Products Division of DuPont. JOSEPH HENRICH is working as an archivist at the National Archives in Washington. He is completing his doctoral dissertation at Duke University, "The Evolution of Jeffersonian Naval Policies, 1779-1809." STEPHEN F. KRZEMINSKI, PH.D., has joined Rohm & Haas Company's Research Division at the firm's Bristol, Pa. laboratory. He has been assigned to an analytical research laboratory. WILLIAM E. LOSCH has been appointed southeastern district sales manager of the Electronic Products Division, Corning Glass Works. MILTON H. LOWE has been named director of over-the-horizon radar systems management at International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation's Federal Electric Corporation. RALPH MAIOLINO has arrived for duty at Wurtsmith AFB, Michigan.

HENRY CLOSE, JR. & JOHN J. SEYDOW, PH.D. have been named class chairmen for the 1970 Annual Fund. RAYMOND DUCKWORTH & WILLIAM LEIMKUHLER (Evening) have been named class chairmen for the 1970 Annual Fund. *Marriages:* ROBERT J. BYRNE to Francine Saleron; ROBERT DAGER to Louis Sieminski; CARL E. MAKETA to Denis Beissinger.

Birth: To CHARLES J. SCACHE and wife Elizabeth, a daughter Jennifer Alice.

'66



MICHAEL F.
HERON



FRANCIS J.
MCGOVERN

ALBERT C. ACHUFF has received a masters of arts degree in American History from the University of Scranton. He is presently teaching Senior Social Studies and United States History at Bishop Conwell High School, Levittown, Pa. ROBERT BUCK is a sports writer for the Bethlehem Globe-Times in Bethlehem, Pa. MAX DOBLES is a captain in the Army Special Forces. He has just finished a tour of duty in Germany and is now in Viet Nam. MICHAEL F. HERON has been named director of public information for the American Cancer Society, Maryland Division, Inc. JOHN J. JENNINGS has been hired by the city as a chemist at the Lancaster, Pa. Filter Plant. LOUIS LIPPO has been appointed a Lead Teacher in Philadelphia School System with special responsibility for the training of new teachers. FRANCIS J. MCGOVERN has been named associate director of development at the college. He had been assistant alumni director. JOSEPH PIRRI has recently been named chairman of the social studies department, St. James High School in Chester. He was awarded his M.A. in history from Villanova in June, 1969. DENNIS SMYTH has been discharged from the Army and will begin full time graduate work in American history at the University of Oklahoma during 1970. RICHARD TUCKER has been appointed executive vice president of the Philadelphia Housing Development Corporation. THOMAS RYAN III & VINCENT TURZO have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund. JAMES COSTELLO & JEROME FLOMEN (Evening) have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund. *Marriages:* CHARLES J. GENSHEIMER to Blanca H. Ramirez; JOHN MACK to Carolyn Armstrong; MICHAEL P. MALLOY to Geraldine M. Clauss. *Birth:* to FRANCIS J. MCGOVERN and wife, Mary, a son, Brendan.



THOMAS RYAN III

PROFILE

Helping to Solve the Housing Problem



There are 26,000 vacant buildings scattered throughout the city of Philadelphia and it is Richard Tucker's job as executive vice president of the Philadelphia Housing Development Corporation, to rehabilitate them as homes for low and moderate income families.

"Our objective is to get as many as these units back into the housing supply as we can," says Tucker, '66 evening division, who was appointed to his present position in January after having served the previous four years as renewal representative for the Renewal Assistance Branch of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Tucker, whose staff consists of 34 people, has set an ambitious goal for his first year. He hopes to produce between 300 and 400 additional multi-and-single family housing units for sale to low income groups. Traditionally, in the past, most units have only been rented.

"This doesn't put a dent in what has to be done in the city of Philadelphia," says Tucker. "But I'm very optimistic. The problems we face are those faced by everyone—tight money and the rising cost of construction. It's a very worthwhile program, serving a segment of the population that would not otherwise be served."

Tucker says that his greatest problem is getting the cost of rehabilitation to the point "where we can do what we want (with the property) and offer it to the public at a price they can afford." When

the PHDC is offered a property (known as a "shell"), its inspectors decide whether it is in good enough condition to be reconditioned or whether it will have to be completely gutted and rehabilitated from the ground up.

Tucker has an impressive background in the field of housing and urban development. While serving as a field representative between communities of a six state area and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, he received HUD's Sustained Superior Performance Award, last August. Most of his time was spent in the coal-regions of northeastern Pennsylvania and the urban-renewal areas of northern New Jersey.

Neither assignment was pretty. Working with "people who were committed to the area," in the coal-regions, his responsibilities included relocating and rehabilitating entire areas in vicinities of mine fires, closings, collapses, etc. Once an entire town had to be "relocated" from one side of a mountain to the other after fumes from a mine fire had resulted in tragedy.

In Jersey, he faced the typically bad "big city" problems, dealing primarily with an "unstable" population during the time of the '67 Newark riot when people demanded homes but reacted violently to the traditoinal-style of public housing. Moreover, most of the "shells" were in such poor condition that they couldn't be rehabilitated. Finally, H.U.D. negotiated an agreement between the Newark Housing Authority and various citizens groups in which the latter received control of 63 acres of urban renewal land.

"Philadelphia has some of the big city problems," says Tucker. "But it has a distinct advantage in its housing stock, the type of construction. Here's it's brick; most of Newark is wood frame. Here we can completely rehabilitate a shell property in any part of the city and provide a very adequate living area."

Tucker, who majored in business administration at La Salle, lives in Mt. Airy with his wife, Gwendolyn, and two daughters, Valerie, 4, and Stephanie, 9 months.

RALPH F.
DiDOMENICO

LOUIS J. BECCARIA was drafted into the U.S. Army upon graduation from the University of Delaware, where he received a master's of education degree. He is currently stationed at Fort Knox, Ky. as a personnel psychology specialist. RICHARD J. BRADFELD has been appointed sales manager of Systematics Inc., a data processing concern. JAMES J. CONLEY has joined Automated Business Systems, Division of Litton Industries, as a sales representative at the company's Philadelphia office. RALPH F. DiDOMENICO has been elected an officer of The First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company with the title of administrative officer in the rediscount credit division of the installment loan department. JOHN R. DUNN has been promoted to Army captain. He is a contracting specialist with the Fort Monmouth Procurement Division. JOSEPH F. HAUGHNEY has been promoted to captain in the U.S. Air Force. He is a communications officer at Lindsey Air Station, Germany. DAVID MOORE just recently received his M.A. degree from Villanova University after serving for two years as a graduate assistant in the history department. He expects to begin his doctoral work shortly. JOSEPH PELLEGRINI has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. JOHN P. RYAN, JR. has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. JAMES H. WARNER, former commercial representative for United Telephone, Chambersburg, has been named commercial manager in the company's Newport Office. RONALD P. WARGO, who received his M.B.A. from Columbia University in June, 1969, was named the First Honor Graduate at Air Force Officer Training School, Lackland AFB, Texas. He will now undergo thirteen months of pilot training of Williams AFB, Phoenix, Arizona. ALBERT ANILINE & JAMES J. SHEA (Evening) have been named class chairmen of the 1970 Annual Fund. *Marriage:* LOUIS J. BECCARIA to Diane M. DiClemente.

'68

VICTOR BROOKS, JR., is currently a doctoral candidate at the University of Pennsylvania where he is studying the history of Education. CHARLES CARR has begun his graduate studies in history at Bryn Mawr College this past September. JOHN A. CHARLITTO received a diploma for successfully completing a Ranger Course. He was commissioned 1st Lt. in June, 1969 at

Fort Benning and is presently at Fort Walters training to be a helicopter pilot. JOSEPH DONAHUE, teacher of Latin and German at St. Pius X. High School is now serving as head coach there. 1st Lt. EDWARD J. DEAL has been assigned to Headquarters, 1st region, U.S. Army Air Defense Command at the Stewart Air Force Base, N.Y., as assistant information officer. ANDREW J. GUBICZA was awarded a master of arts degree in history at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. January 1970. 2nd Lt. JEROME D. HATCH has been awarded U.S. Air Force silver pilot wings upon graduation at Moody AFB, Valdosta, Ga. RICHARD T. LAWLESS is in Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil with the Peace Corps. Spec. 4 MARK J. LLEWELLYN has been assigned to the Army Infantry Board at Ft. Benning, Ga. JACK McDERMOTT (evening) has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. JOHN P. MICHEL, a specialist fourth class with the 5th calvary in Vietnam, recently received the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart as a result of an all-night battle near the Cambodian border. DONALD W. MURPHY was promoted to Army specialist four in Vietnam, where he is serving with the 35th Engineer Group. EDWARD J. NOLFI is now serving with the 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam. EDWARD SHEEHY, F.S.C. is teaching history and comparative government to seniors at Calvert Hall High School in Towson, Maryland. He is also working for a master of liberal arts degree at John Hopkins. KEVIN SMITH received his M.A. from Lehigh University in 1969 for a thesis entitled: "Politics in the Royal Navy, 1793-1801: A Study of the Internal Politics of the Royal Navy on the Conduct of the War Against the French Republic." DENIS SMITH was just appointed principal of Bancroft School, Bancroft, West Virginia and is also pursuing his M.A. in history at Marshall University. He served as Intern, National Teachers Corps, from September 1967 until this past August. BERNARD DEVLIN & DAVID ERVIN have been named class chairmen for the 1970 Annual Fund. *Marriages:* JAMES F. COLLINS to Susan Irons; BRIAN D. DANIEL to Barbara Jones; DONALD E. JOHNSON to Margaret E. Bailey, and FRANK MALONEY to Janice R. LaBrecque.

'69

RONALD F.
BLACKCHESTER J.
ORZECZOWSKI

ROBERT ANDREJKO is working with Teacher Corps as an instructor in communica-

MAX M.
PAKYZROBERT L.
ROSS

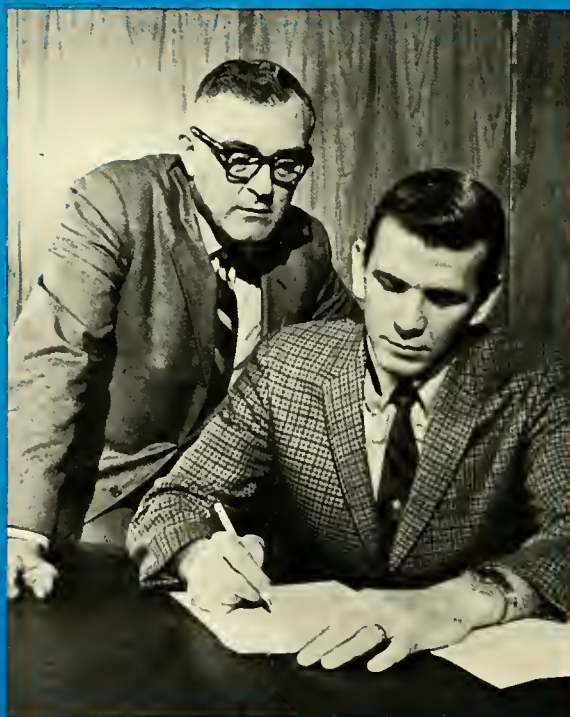
tion skills laboratories in inner-city high schools of the Atlanta public school system. JOHN ANTHONY (Evening) has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. LOUIS CEI is working on his M.A. at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. FRANK FERRO has been named class chairman of the 1970 Annual Fund. ROBERT P. BANDHOLZ, JOSEPH L. GARDNER and THOMAS J. MAHER were recently designated as honor graduates of their respective officer's Basic Courses. RONALD F. BLACK has joined Rohm and Haas Company, Philadelphia, as a chemist. He has been assigned to the Analytical Development Laboratory at the company's Philadelphia plant. The following are currently freshman at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia: RONALD A. CODARIO, BERNARD M. FELDMAN, JOSEPH MICHAEL, ALAN J. MELTZER, THOMAS M. PENDERS, and JOSEPH H. REICHMAN. MICHAEL F. COONEY has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Texas. He has been assigned to Chanute AFB, Ill., for training in fuel services. FRANK J. DAMICO has completed the Accounting Specialist Course, U.S. Army Finance School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. EDWARD DEVER has been promoted to suburban home delivery manager of the Philadelphia Inquirer. GEORGE T. ECKENRODE has recently been named a Peace Corps volunteer after completing 10 weeks of training at Columbia University. EDWARD C. HUGHES has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from officer training school at Lackland AFB, Texas. JOHN OLDYNSKI was awarded a graduate assistantship at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. HENRY OESTREICH has officially changed his last name to EASTLAND. He is presently attending Cornell Law School, Ithaca, New York on a full scholarship. Airman CHESTER J. ORZECZOWSKI has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Texas. He has been assigned to Sheppard AFB, Texas for training as a medical services specialist. MAX M. PAKYZ has been elected an officer of the First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Company with the title of assistant treasurer. Airman ROBERT L. ROSS has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Texas. He will remain at Lackland for training as a security policeman. STEPHEN VAN BANSCHOTEN received a master of fine arts degree from Yale Graduate School of Drama. *Marriages:* STEPHEN VAN BANSCHOTEN to Virginia Everett; BRIAN J. GAIL to Joan M. Kain.



"Upon the education of the people
of this country the fate of this coun-
try depends."
—Benjamin Disraeli (1874)

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New Boss on the Hardwood



SUMMER 1970

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



Peggy Wood Visits Music Theatre

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Volume 14 Summer, 1970 Number 3

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James J. McDonald, '58, *Alumni News*

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LA SALLE MAGAZINE is published quarterly by La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141, for the alumni, students, faculty and friends of the college. Editorial and business offices located at the News Bureau, La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141 Second class postage paid at Philadelphia, Penna. Changes of address should be sent at least 30 days prior to publication of the issue with which it is to take effect, to the Alumni Office, La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141. Member of the American Alumni Council and American College Public Relations Association.

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Brother Daniel W. Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D. (left), college president, greets honorary degree recipients (from left): Apollo 8 astronaut William A. Anders, executive secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space

A Senior Speaks

CREDITS—Front cover design by Jack Boyle; front and back covers, Charles F. Sibre; pages 10 and 12 (top), Wide World; all others by Charles F. Sibre.



Council; F. C. Wiser, Jr., president, Trans World Airlines, and R. Sargent Shriver, former director of the Peace Corps and Ambassador to France.

at Commencement:

"... Let it be said, we found the way to live so that peace prevailed over war, and reason ruled destructive passions."



AT THE REQUEST of many of the graduating seniors, La Salle's 107th commencement, at Convention Hall on May 24, began with a moment of silent prayer. "For some, it will symbolize their strong disapproval of the recent invasion of Cambodia and, more generally, of the United States presence in Vietnam," said Brother A. Philip Nelan, Ph.D., LL.D., acting chairman of the Board of Trustees, in his opening remarks. "For others, it will express their concern to safeguard their constitutional rights as Americans to peaceable assembly and conscientious protest. For many others, it will be a prayerful remembrance of many who have died in violence in this country, most particularly for the four students at Kent State, the two at Jackson State, and the six black people at Augusta, Georgia. For all of us, it will be a

moment to remember the thousands who have died in the violence of the war and to renew our prayer for peace."

For the 1,040 men and women who received bachelor's or master's degrees, commencement day was certainly a memorable occasion. It was especially memorable for Dr. Casimir S. Ciesla, professor of economics; and David Efroymsen, assistant professor of theology, who were named recipients of the 1970 Lindback Awards for "distinguished teaching," and for Dennis J. Riley. In the morning, he was one of 37 Seniors commissioned as officers in the U.S. Army (ten others were commissioned U.S. Marine Corps officers). Later, Riley delivered the following Valedictory address: . . .



“We have confidence history will record... that we do accept the responsibility to act.”

TODAY, we come together during one of America's troubled times.

The class of 1970 has witnessed an assault on basic beliefs.

Faith in God, Faith in Mankind, and faith in America are being seriously and often violently challenged.

Some, pessimistically see these traditional beliefs lying shattered by domestic and world conflict.

Thousands march, shouting slogans, and calling each other angry names in Washington and New York.

Young Americans face each other across bayonets, and some have died.

This crisis is the result of a sense of frustration and a loss of hope in our ability to achieve humanitarian goals.

Together, we must determine exactly what America stands for, and what evils are to be avoided.

There is an alternative to violent cultural suicide.

Americans can enjoy tolerance, fulfillment, and the full benefits of individual liberties.

But we must denounce the emotional extremes that produce rioting in the streets, and we must dedicate ourselves to act rationally to rebuild those streets . . . and we must do it now.

My generation has limitless confidence in its ability to realize material and moral progress.

The distinction of our time is that we expect to eliminate bigotry, frustration, and chaos through our individual efforts.

Because of this belief, our class is accountable to mankind as no other generation has been.

Today, as never before the peoples of the world listen to youths' idealistic voice as the hope of the immediate future.

Must Americans always experience a catastrophe before we act in our own best interest?

Must we suffer mass starvation as a result of overpopulation before we restrain unwanted births?

Is it absolutely necessary that thousands suffocate before we pay to clean our atmosphere?

Must we accept tragic revolution before we grant dignity to minorities?

Catastrophe, starvation, suffocation, and revolution are unnecessary and far too dangerous in an age when man has developed the power to destroy his world.

The nation may have had its final warning.

Our reason and our conscience tell us that these things need not be.

A plea for reason and an appeal to conscience should not be necessary today among such a distinguished group as this; however, the regrettable fact is that we do not act according to the convictions we know are right.

There is universal acceptance of peace, individuality, and knowledge as desirable ends, and an agreement that war, oppression, and ignorance are to be avoided.

We must begin with this consensus and build on the sturdy basis of this common agreement.

If we are not to live in a society dominated by selfish passions, we must act now to regain the spirit of tolerance nearly extinguished by political, social, and racial prejudice.

—continued



Brother A. Philip Nelan, F.S.C., Ph.D., LL.D., acting chairman of the college's Board of Trustees, delivers invocation at the 107th commencement.



Lt. Col. Robert T. Fallon, La Salle professor of military sciences and tactics, administers oath to 37 seniors during commissioning ceremonies in College Union Theatre on morning of commencement day. Ten other seniors were awarded U.S. Marine Corps commissions.

This class must not allow the mindless search for security; a split-level home in the suburbs, and the lust for personal possessions; to emasculate us and sap our determination to follow the dictates of our conscience.

The coward who accepts such emasculation deserves to be called less than a man.

To be the passive partner to a mediocre system or to be the active leader devoted to reform, these are the alternatives.

In the pursuit of our academic degree we have questioned many of our society's basic tenets: its political system, its materialism, its morality . . . and we have concluded that there can be a better life if it is based on three virtues.

This class knows that the cardinal virtues of our generation must be confidence in our ability to overcome human shortcomings; recognition of individual integrity so that we do not stereotype others; and generosity toward all men, particularly patience with those whose ideas are hostile to our own.

Because we have questioned thus, and because we have concluded thus we have incurred the responsibility to demonstrate these principles of humanity.

This we are determined to do.

The alternative is a continuation of frustration and distress.

We thank those people here today—faculty, family, and friends who made La Salle more than an institution.

I wear a ring on my hand that symbolizes the contract we have made with La Salle, in exchange for our loyalty the college has given us invaluable moral convictions.

Convictions that will serve as the foundation for a truly full life.

It is agreed that men are responsible for their actions.

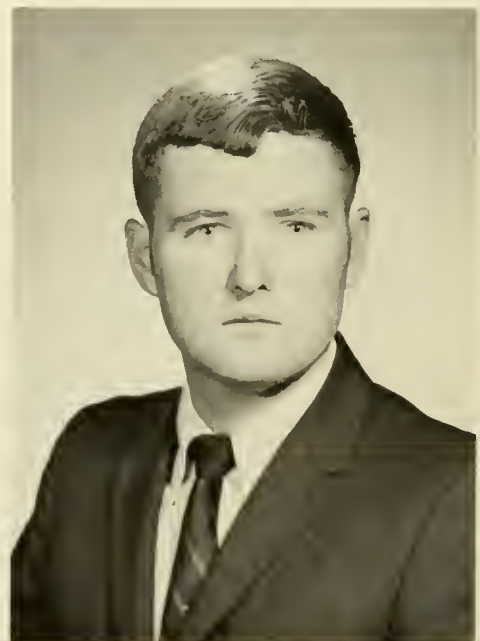
They are most responsible to themselves because men usually instigate their own destruction.

If we do not carry these convictions over to our participation in life, we have no one to blame but ourselves.

We have confidence history will record that we do possess these convictions and that we do accept the responsibility to act.

Let it be said, we found the way to live so that peace prevailed over war, and reason ruled destructive passions.

Let it be said, we avoided the extinction of the race of man.



Dennis J. Riley

190 Day School Students Express Their Attitudes and Opinions on

THE PROBLEM OF DRUGS ON CAMPUS

BY PETER J. FILICETTI, PH.D.

IN THE FALL of 1969 an Ad Hoc Drug Committee established by the vice-president for student affairs devised a questionnaire to obtain information from La Salle students regarding their attitudes and opinions toward drug use by college students. The questionnaire consisted of fifty-eight questions which could be grouped into the following six categories: (1) students' attitudes toward drugs; (2) students' attitudes toward drug users; (3) alcohol vs. other drugs; (4) college involvement in drug education; (5) policies toward drug use among college students; and, (6) the students' view of drug use on campus.

A ten per cent random sample of the (day school) student body (353), representing an excellent cross-section, was mailed the questionnaire and told to return it anonymously. It was stressed that the information would be treated confidentially and would also be influential in determining college policy in this important area. One-hundred and ninety questionnaires (53%) were returned. A check of the returns showed a very representative sample across school, class, commuter or resident and grade index to warrant the following report.

In discussing the findings primary emphasis will be placed in relating the differences between the entire sample and those students who identified themselves as drug users. Where there are differences in the responses between schools, class, resident, commuter, or grade index these will also be highlighted. Throughout the report when the terms drugs or drug users are

used, unless otherwise specified, it is referring to marijuana, LSD-25, barbiturates, amphetamines, and heroin.

I. Students Attitudes Toward Drugs

The majority of students at La Salle (73%) perceive that drug use is becoming a great problem for the college youth of today. They generally do not perceive the use of drugs on the college campus as a passing fad and feel that colleges will have to deal with this situation for some time in the future. Resident students are almost unanimous (97.3%) in this opinion. Fifty-eight per cent (58%) of the student sample feel that this continued use of drugs may have serious effects on succeeding generations, and fifty-six per cent (56%) feel that drug use has increased the moral laxity in American society. These two latter attitudes are not as pronounced for drug users (42% and 43% respectively). In reference to the reason for the increased use of drugs among the youth the students tend to feel that it is the result of our competitive society. This opinion is held somewhat more strongly among the drug users than the other students. Less than nine per cent (8.8%) however, feel that co-education at La Salle will cause more students to experiment with drugs.

Concerning the use of marijuana the majority of students (57.5%) feel that more scientific research needs to be done before one can make a realistic decision about its use. Students in general, also support the lessening of legal penalties concerning the use of marijuana. An analyses of the data, however,

—continued

THE DILEMMA OF DRUGS

BY DR. VINCENT F. MIRAGLIA

DRUGS AND HALLUCINOGENIC substances are increasingly becoming a part of the everyday lives of people.

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of kind of drugs available to the general public for various ailments and needs. In order that these substances may be used properly and safely, it becomes necessary to educate people to the nature of drugs, the positive contributions they can make and the dangers involved in their misuse.

Teenage drug use in its inception and its continuance is generally due to a youngster being curious. This person is usually experimenting or searching for kicks. Another type of user is a person associating with undesirables. He is trying to make the scene and do his thing. The third type is the individual with an emotional problem using these substances to escape from reality.

We adults should take note of the major issues concerned with young people today. This age group is going through a stage of self-consciousness. They believe there is no tomorrow and we are not providing leadership as adults.

Our society today is one of hypochondriacs and the pleas-

ure oriented. Young people have sexual drives and fears, a wide range of anxieties (who they are? and what are they going to be?) Last but not least we should remember they are hungry for reassurance and approval.

Many young people have tried speed, acid or grass. They say it helps them find reality. Listen to remarks like, "LSD increases creativity," "Pot relaxes you," "Bagging makes you feel intoxicated," and you are liable to believe in the drug dream.

Unfortunately, dream is the wrong word. Nightmare would be more accurate. It's human nature to emphasize the good experiences. Teens and just about everyone else wants cohorts with drugs as partners-in what some consider "fun." So while it's natural to hear a friend boast "I've never had a bad trip," it's not completely true.

Every abuser has a different experience, but it all ultimately adds up to an empty life. Having neither the time nor desire to keep up normal social contacts, drug abusers drift away from family, school and friends.

Their energy is directed toward getting enough stuff to

—continued

Most feel that colleges should inform students about the danger

reveal that this attitude is more true of arts and science students than business students (74%, 68% and 47% respectively). A higher grade point average also positively correlates with a more liberal attitude in this regard. Drug users also are significantly more liberal than non-users (89% to 64%). Both groups, however, view drug use as more of a psychological problem than legal one.

Some interesting differences are found between drug users and other students concerning their attitudes about the effects of marijuana use. Whereas approximately forty-three per cent (42.9%) of the students feel that marijuana can cause drug dependency only fifteen per cent (15%) of the drug users support this view. Drug users also are more inclined than non-users to feel that marijuana improves an individual's insight (31.1% to 14.4%). Both groups feel that the repeated use of pep-pills and sleeping pills is very dangerous (87.6% and 81.7%).

II. Attitudes Toward Drug Users

In commenting on the personality characteristics of drug users, students, in general, do not find them unusually aggressive, anxious, unfriendly or difficult to get along with. They do tend to feel, however, that drug users are alienated from society (55.8%). About half of them (49.6%) feel that the present laws on drugs cause these users to be alienated.

About one out of two drug users (45.5%) feel that they are alienated from society. They feel more strongly, however, that present laws are responsible for the amount of alienation which they experience (61.8%).

The students appear to have mixed reactions about whether persons who use drugs have emotional problems. About thirty-eight per cent (38%) agree with this opinion while another thirty-eight per cent (38%) disagree. About one out of four drug users (25.4%) feel they have emotional prob-

lems while 52% deny this. Twenty-two per cent (22%) are uncertain about this.

Students also appear to be split about whether drug users have more academic difficulties than non-users. Approximately thirty-five per cent (35%) feel that users have no more academic difficulties while 30.6% feel they do. Drug users, essentially, feel they have no more academic problems than others (58.3%). An analysis of the academic records of drug users later in this report will support this latter view.

III. Alcohol vs. Other Drugs

Drug users are more inclined than other students to present the view that since marijuana is no more dangerous than alcohol, it should be legalized (78.1% to 42.4%). They also feel more strongly that greater problems in society result from the usage of alcohol than from the usage of drugs (58.3% to 35.1%). Students, in general, appear to be split concerning this latter attitude with 36.3% disagreeing with this view. The majority of business students (60%), however, view alcohol as less serious a problem than arts and science students which was the reverse of the finding concerning other drugs.

Concerning the statement "alcohol causes students more problems than other drugs" we find a significant change of opinion over a four year period in college. Whereas 60% of the freshmen disagree with this statement only 29% of the seniors disagree. Drug users also agree more strongly with this opinion than non-users (42% to 21%).

IV. College Involvement In Drug Education

Students are almost unanimous in recommending that the college establish a drug program to provide students, faculty and administration with current information concerning the topic. Less than 4% of both drug users and non-users indicate that they do not support this view. Over 90% of the

DILEMMA —continued

keep "high." Their worst fear is being deprived of drug support. If they can't get the kind they want, they substitute, often with something that may be fatal to them.

In short, the drug abuser gives up control of his life. They no longer have the power to decide and act, which are the very things that make them human.

A number of young people try "grass," "reefers," "pot," (as marijuana is called) once or twice and then drop it. They have a "take it or leave it" attitude much the same as their parents probably have about liquor.

This, however, isn't the only similarity between the two. Many people believe that alcohol and marijuana have the same effects on the body. If one is legal, the argument goes, then the other should be.

What the proponents of this argument don't know or care to know about is that there are six million severe alcoholics in our country. If marijuana were to be legalized, this number which would then include pot heads, would increase strikingly.

Even this, however, seems to be evading the issue. For the question of legality shouldn't be based on similarity to alco-

"In short, the drug abuser gives up

hol, but rather on the inherent dangers in the use of the substance itself. And marijuana is dangerous.

A person under its influence tends to lose his coordination yet, at the same time, he feels omnipotent. Driving a car, is especially dangerous because marijuana is not detected as easily as liquor.

In addition, pot smokers carry a strong odor of oregano (a spice) on their breath and clothes. They may experience inflamed eyes (conjunctivitis). Their mind wanders; they crave sweet drinks and their appetite increases.

Mentally there are changes in brain waves. Emotional balance and initiative are impaired. Sensations are distorted, perception is altered and judgment impaired. THC, a potent hallucinogenic drug isolated from marijuana, has a mind-bending effect similar to LSD.

Heroin is the point of no return among our narcotic drugs. Addiction to it is also the leading cause of death.

After a short period, the system of a heroin user develops antibodies to fight the heroin. They must keep increasing the amount of the drug to continue the same high. The cycle continues; the more heroin . . . the more antibodies . . .

sample also feel that colleges should inform students about the dangers of drugs. Classes in psychology and sociology discussing drug use, particularly as it relates to the college population are most strongly endorsed with 90.8% of the drug users and 93.2% of the other students recommending this. Programs focusing on the medical-psychological and legal aspects of drug use are most favored (55%) with bringing people in to relate the drug experience the next preference (20%).

The student's preference for having the drug education program related to the college curriculum is one which is strongly endorsed by experts in the field. Dr. David Smith, Director of Haight-Ashbury Clinic in San Francisco, who spoke at the college in February, felt that this approach was more effective than periodically bringing experts to the college to speak with students.

V. Policies Toward Drug Use

The majority of students feel that any policy on drugs at La Salle should deal separately with "users" and "pushers" (72.5%). They also recommend separate policies dealing with the use of alcoholic beverages and other drugs on campus (79.8%). Both of these views are very similar for drug users and non-users.

For college students apprehended by the police off campus for drug use the students feel that counseling (49.1%) and no action beyond the legal one (37.4%) are most appropriate. Less than 10% of the student body recommend temporary suspension or permanent dismissal from college in these situations.

If students are apprehended on campus for drug use by a college authority the majority of students (65.4% users and 58.1% non-users) recommend counseling. Eighteen per cent (18%) of the drug users recommend no action at all in comparison to ten per cent (10%) of the other students. Ap-

proximately fifteen per cent (15.5%) of the students recommend either temporary suspension or dismissal from college in contrast to about thirteen per cent (12.7%) of the drug users.

In reference to the use of marijuana in the residence halls the majority of drug users (74.5%) feel that students who do not bother others should not be reprimanded. The general student body appears to be split about this (41.8% agreeing and 46.2% disagreeing). Residents students are less lenient in this regard with only 38.4% recommending no reprimand in contrast to 59% of the off campus students.

VI. Students' View of Drug Use On Campus

Students, in general, estimate that approximately 25%-50% at La Salle use one or more of the drugs referred to in this report. Resident students tend to perceive a wider use than off campus students. An analysis of the data reveals that 30.7% of the students at La Salle use drugs. Of those who report use of drugs, marijuana is the most frequently used (69.4%) followed by LSD-25 (10.7%), barbiturates (9.4%), amphetamines (8.0%), and heroin (2.5%). The majority of drug users (58.2%) indicate that they have used them only experimentally, while 18.2% indicate regular use.

The use of drugs at La Salle (30.7%) appears to be not as widespread as among other campuses which typically reveal 50% use among the student body. Those who use drugs regularly at La Salle, however, (18.2%) seems to be similar with other campuses. A survey by the Pennsylvania Department of Education estimates that 50 per cent of the Commonwealth's school population have experimented with drugs while 10 to 15 per cent are regular users.

Further analyses reveal that the majority (81.6%) most frequently use drugs off campus. Approximately sixteen per cent (16.3%) indicate they most frequently use them in the dorms while about 2% list the campus grounds. Resident

—continued

control of his life."

the more heroin. Soon they are hooked.

The addict is psychologically dependent on the drug. They acquire a physical dependency. Eight to 14 hours after the last "fix" they begin to experience aching symptoms. The severity depends on how much dosage one is accustomed to.

These symptoms are watery eyes, runny nose, drowsiness and restlessness. This accompanied with muscle pains, sweating, nausea and diarrhea. With the peak coming about 36 hours, severe stomach cramps with vomiting, irritability and goose bumps on the skin.

Shock and death can result if the body has become accustomed to heavy doses. LSC (Acid) is a point of no return among the non-addictive substances, it is dangerous because it is unpredictable. An individual who drops acid can panic, can lose control of themselves especially in an unfamiliar setting, may cause harm to themselves or others. Another complication can be an acute paranoid reaction.

Prolonged depression may follow a trip. When this occurs, users have difficulty focusing or concentrating even after the trip is over. More important is the flashback, where weeks, even months after an LSD trip, the user is back on a trip,

even if they didn't take the substance at the time.

This recurrence may last an hour or 12 to 24 hours. In any case it could end in injury or even death. LSD may be particularly risky for women of child-bearing age because it may produce genetic damage.

Among the most widely abused non-narcotic drugs are amphetamines, commonly called "pep pills." Amphetamines have chemical properties that stimulate (speed) the actions of the central nervous system. This is the reason a user will call methedrine "speed" or in some parts of the country, all amphetamines "speed."

Amphetamines result in excitability, unclear or rapid speech, restlessness, tremor of the hands, dilated pupils, sleeplessness and profuse perspiration for the user. Psychological dependence will occur oftentimes, resulting in social, economic and emotional deterioration. An acute psychosis, characterized by auditory or visual hallucinations or both, may develop from amphetamine abuse.

Abuse of amphetamines can result in acute psychosis accompanied by negligence of personal, family and community responsibilities.

—continued

students tend to perceive a wider use in the dorms (33%) than indicated from the actual data on users. This coupled with their perception of greater widespread use than the general student body might suggest that the survey underestimates the use of drugs at La Salle or that resident students tend to exaggerate the usage.

Drugs are most frequently used for relaxation and enjoyment (45.4%) followed by out of curiosity (27.2%). Other reasons cited for using drugs are: as an escape mechanism (18.1%); in order to discover oneself (5.4%); and, to be in with current trends (3.6%).

Drugs seem to be as easy to obtain on campus as off campus according to both the drug users and other students. Eighty-two per cent (82%) of the students cite they may be obtained either with moderate difficulty, quite easily or very easily on campus in contrast to eighty-nine per cent (89%) of the drug users. Seventy-four per cent (74%) of the resident body indicate that drugs may be obtained either easily or very easily on campus. Thirty per cent (30%) of the students respond that they know ten or more drug users while sixty per cent (60%) of the drug users cite this fact.

A profile of the drug users at La Salle reveals that 56.3% live at home, 21.8% off campus and 20.0% in the residence halls. In terms of school, 52.7% are liberal arts, 23.6% science and 20% business. According to grade point average 65.4% fall between 2.0-2.9 while 29% have an index of 3.0 or higher. Approximately eleven per cent (10.9%) are on the Dean's list, while less than 4% have an index below 2.0. By class the lowest incidence of drug use is found among freshmen (16.3%) and the highest among juniors (34.5%). An equal percentage is found among sophomore and seniors (23.6%). This trend seems to be contrary to the results of other studies which usually report the highest use at the freshmen level with a gradual decrease in succeeding classes. Exploration into the reasons for this reverse trend at La Salle should be further explored. Primary emphasis should be placed on freshmen in any drug program at La Salle.

One of the most positive findings of the survey is that less than one-fourth of the students feel that a person with a drug problem would have difficulty finding a La Salle faculty

member or administrator in whom he could confide. This opinion is relatively similar for both non-users and users (23.4% and 27.2%).

Summary

Students see drug usage as an increasing problem among the college population today and strongly recommend the College provide drug education.

Classes in psychology and sociology are highly endorsed.

The use of drugs is viewed more as a psychological problem than a legal one and any policies in this area should place greater emphasis on counseling services rather than reprimands.

While drug experimentation at La Salle is not as widespread as seen at other campuses, regular users are as evident.

Drugs seem to be as readily available on campus as off campus, but, the greatest amount of drug use is seen off campus.

As a whole the student body see the College as sympathetic and understanding concerning drug use.

Recommendations

1. The College continue to support various types of drug education programs.
2. The Psychology and Sociology Departments of La Salle be approached about the feasibility of developing a course on drugs on an elective basis.
3. A workshop on drugs be incorporated into the elements of Freshmen Orientation.
4. The Pre-College Counseling Program disseminate literature on drugs to incoming freshmen during the summer.
5. The Counseling Center consider an out-reach program to offer counseling services for students with drug problems.
6. Any policy on drugs at La Salle operate primarily from a psychological frame of reference rather than a legal one. ■

DILEMMA —continued

Just as amphetamines turn you on, barbiturates shut you off. These are sedatives; they depress the nervous system and put you to sleep. The user labels this group, "downs" or "goofball." When taken, barbiturates result in mental sluggishness, confusion, vomiting, inebriated appearance and lack of coordination.

In some instances, the confused state is so intense that it causes an individual to forget how many capsules they have taken, with overdose, coma and respiratory arrest causing death.

Barbiturates taken in large doses become addicting with a period of severe withdrawal. Barbiturates lead all other drugs as a cause of accidental death.

Many young experimenters somehow consider themselves immune to dependence, feeling that "it might happen to someone else, but not to me. I'll only try it once or twice." However, without realizing it, they are "hooked" and stopping seems impossible.

The greatest concern I have is the creation of an immature society, where people will be unable to make choices for themselves. ■



Dr. Miraglia, '50 is the assistant director of health education at Lankenau Hospital. His memberships include the American Public Health Association and the National Educational Association among others, and he has contributed to numerous publications including LA SALLE.

*Student Rebellion actually started in Europe in the Middle Ages.
When comparing academic life, European vs. American style, it's*

La Dolce Vita or La Via Dolorosa

BY LEO D. RUDNYTZKY, PH.D.

DISSENT AND REVOLUTION are a part of the European academic tradition and are as old as the universities themselves. In the Middle Ages student power was an awesome thing. Students frequently controlled not only the university and its professors but also the town in which the university was located. Hastings Rashdall, the great historian of universities, recorded many instances of complete student takeover of the university. At the University of Bologna, students established and enforced rules by means of which they effectively controlled not only the university but also the individual professors. Whereas the students were free to migrate from one university to another, the professors could not leave the university or even go out of town without the permission of the proper student authorities. The professor was severely penalized if he cut a class or if his lectures left something to be desired or if he continued to lecture after the bell had rung. He was paid by the students and he had to swear absolute obedience to the student rector who was elected by the students. Thus the academic freedom which many faculty members cherish so highly today, was at Bologna and at other European universities at that time, the exclusive property of the students.

Rashdall records numerous such instances including full-scale wars between Town and Gown, i.e., between the citizens and the university students, such as the one which occurred in Oxford on St. Scholastica's Day in 1355. According to the accounts, some students did not like the wine which they were served in the tavern and started a riot during which many burghers and students were killed. The riot was finally brought under control after the students set fire to parts of the city. The burghers, fearful for their lives, came to the aid of the police and routed the students. The final consequence of the riot, however, was a proclamation by King Edward III who announced that he pardoned the students for all their offenses and that anyone who harmed or inflicted an injury upon a scholar would suffer "the penalty of forfeiture of life and limb." In addition, he granted many other privileges to the students; thus, in the final analysis, the riot greatly enhanced and strengthened the position of the university and its students.

Similar feuds took place during the Middle Ages at various European universities. There were no mass media, of course, to spread the news instantly from one end of the continent to the other, but there were (and still are) vagabond scholars—traveling students who migrated from one university to another and brought tidings of things happening elsewhere. Thus, already in the early Middle Ages the students con-

stituted a special privileged class, and some of their rights and privileges have survived to the present day.

In those days a certain elitist ideology developed among the students, which later characterized some of the European student movements. But the medieval student body on the whole, can not be divided into ideologically committed groups; an ethos of internationalism seemed to prevail among the academics which furthered travel, adventures, and drinking bouts.

In addition to historical works and memoirs, literature is an excellent source for student lore of the early times. The life of the 15th century French poet Francois Villon—his criminal exploits and love affairs—is a striking example of student excesses; the German poet Hans Sachs (1494-1576) eloquently describes traveling students, stressing their sagaciousness, their sense of humor, and their picaresque attitude toward life; and Goethe in the famous Auerbach's Cellar scene of *Faust I*, gives what probably is a very accurate portrayal of the medieval as well as the 18th century student's favorite pastime: drinking and carousing.

The type of revolutionary student leader we encounter today, made his debut in world literature in Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables* (1862), and the generation conflict which invariably accompanies any student movement was first most strikingly delineated in Ivan Turgenev's *Fathers and Sons* (1862).

Many other literary works describe student unrest and student revolt in olden days, but the organized full-fledged student movements came into being only in relatively modern times, as Lewis S. Feuer in his *The Conflict of Generations* (1969) points out. Feuer traces organized student movement to Germany during the years after the War of Liberation (1813-1815) against Napoleon. German studentry first demonstrated its unity as an intellectual elite at the Wartburg Festival in 1817 by organizing a "Burschenschaft" which purported to reform the nation. One year later, in October 1818, the "Universal German Students Association" was organized which incorporated all student organizations and movements and thus established German studentry as a formidable political power. In the ensuing decades many

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The author would like to express his gratitude to Ugo Donini, professor of history at the college, for his advice regarding the historical sources used in this article.



Students on strike in Paris, 1968: "Everything that is happening in the U.S. today, has in one way or another, happened before in the course of various European student movements."

“Academic life in the U.S. lacks the certain aristocratic exclusiveness which is accorded to it in Europe...”

German students were among followers of the principal proponents of socialist and revolutionary thinking like Feuerbach, Marx, Engels, Lassale, Bebel, Luxemburg, Liebknecht, and others. This was the beginning of modern student activism which, in one form or another, continues today.

The student movements in Europe produced many famous, or, as the case may be, infamous student leaders, martyrs for various causes, fanatics who assassinated prominent political figures, toppled governments, started revolutions, wars, and caused upheavals and cataclysms in general.

Everything that is happening, in the U.S. today, has in one way or another, happened before in the course of various European student movements. For example, in Berkely in 1964 one of the students' credos was "You can't trust anyone over thirty". The slogan caught on quickly because it seemed so utterly new and so radical. Yet a Russian student, Pyotr Tkachev, advocated as early as the 1860's, the execution of all people over twenty-five. A generation later, a more "conservative" Russian student leader by the name of Mikhailovsky, made the age of thirty-five the dividing line between the generations.

All these things constitute the cultural heritage of the European student and, to a large extent, determine his present status in society. The very term "student" is traditionally applied in most European countries exclusively to a person studying at a university; to an individual who is considered sufficiently mature and self-disciplined to pursue a course of study completely on his own, enjoying complete academic freedom and carrying out the responsibilities concomitant with such freedom. This academic freedom encompasses the student's right to travel, to spend a semester at one university and another semester at another university perhaps in a different country, without worrying about the transfer of credits, grades, and the like. It means that the student has the right to study where he pleases, how he pleases, and how long he pleases. There are, generally speaking, no such things as compulsory attendance, compulsory examinations, time limits for course completions, and other limitations which make academic life in the United States so hard to bear.

To be sure, the European systems are in a process of change but study in Europe, up to recent times, was, to a large extent, an end in itself, whereas in the U.S. it has almost always been a means toward an end. And from a European perspective inasmuch as study is an end in itself, the student there has a certain status, a definite position in society, which traditionally accords him certain rights and privileges.

This has never really been the case in the U.S. Our very use of the term "student" attests to this. We call everyone a student; e.g., grammar school student, high school student, college student, as well as graduate and post-graduate student. We also insist that everyone indulge in the perennial rite called graduation, take part in it with zest and abandon and in a truly democratic fashion. In our country everyone graduates, not only students. For example, barbers graduate from barber schools, tailors from tailoring schools, potters from pottery schools, charming young ladies from charm schools, little children from nursery schools, and not too long ago, the papers ran a picture of well-behaved canines, clad in cap and gown, walking pompously on their hind legs, and graduating from an obedience school for dogs.

Academic life in the United States lacks the certain aristo-

cratic exclusiveness which is accorded to it in Europe; and the recent student upheavals and university reforms have done little to contribute to the university's dignity.

It is not our intention here to draw an unfavorable comparison between our educational system and its customs and those prevailing in most European countries. The educational systems of most European countries are by no means perfect. The very academic freedom upon which they are built has fostered generations of eternal students, i.e., people who, supporting themselves by means of an occasional odd job, spend their entire life pursuing this *dolce vita*, academic style. These are people who, just like their ancestors in the Middle Ages, migrate from one university to another, attend various lectures, but never seriously work for a degree and never really attempt to complete their studies.

A rather famous court case held in Germany some years ago, involved a university and one of its students. It seems that one particular student was in his 28th semester of study, and one of the more progressive deans at the university decided that that was enough. He wrote an official letter to the student, advising him to finish his work or to leave the university. The student refused to comply. When the dean remained adamant, the student took the matter to court, accusing the university of encroachment upon his academic freedom. After a lengthy trial, the court finally decided that a person who has all the qualifications to be a student, also has the right to remain one for as long as he wishes, unless he forfeit that right by breaching university disciplinary protocol. And since the university took no disciplinary action in this case, it lost, and as far as is known, the student is still going strong.

This, to be sure, is an extreme case, but it does point out the striking differences in academic life between the U.S. and Europe. We in the U.S. have had no history of student movements to speak of, for, as we have indicated above, we have not had "students" in the European sense of the word. The general attitude prevailing among the educators in this country toward the younger generation has always been largely paternalistic. We, the educators of this country, have always lectured at our students, but never really reasoned with them, we have fretted over their physical and moral health, but never really about their intellect.

As a consequence, we are to some extent guilty, that the American youth of today is alienated from society. As Bill Ward said five years ago in *The Nation*, the American student "feels like his teenage hero-victim, Holden Caulfield, arrested in his years, seeking the ideal and hating to accept the real." Thus the modern American student is a disinherited child of our age. He rejects what he terms the affluent, materialistic society of his fathers and seeks satisfaction for his idealism in the peace corps, or as a social worker in poverty areas, or, as a political activist.

Why is all this happening right now, in our time? The answer lies in the fact that the world has become smaller, the far away places are more readily accessible by virtue of the communications media. Every year, hundreds of thousands of young Americans go off to other parts of the world in search of their cultural ancestry. The experiences which they bring back cause them to reevaluate their status and to initiate some kind of action. Thus "the American student revolt" it would seem, is imported from Europe. Once here, it receives an American character and is, after successful



Students battle police during uprising in Frankfurt, Germany: "... Youth's idealistic impulses frequently become destructive."

process of naturalization, exported as an American product to Europe and other parts of the world.

Basically, therefore, the American student movement is a quest for self-realization. It is an attempt on the part of students, consciously or unconsciously, to uncover their cultural heritage and find their place in life. It is only natural that the struggle for self-realization should be marked by excesses and by extremism, for once again, it is part of the historical pattern as well as the American character. Unfortunately, youth, in the wild exuberance of its storm and stress years, does not always distinguish between the positive and the negative things inherent in the system with which they live. Thus youth's idealistic impulses frequently become destructive. But these dangers are inherent in every student movement and our times are no exception.

Obviously, the first institutions of society to be affected by student movements are the universities. Cries for the reform of universities are now heard on both sides of the Atlantic, and it is interesting to note the basic differences between current trends in Europe and in the United States. In the U.S., according to the *MLA Newsletter* (Vol. 2, N.3, May 1970), there is a reaction against excessive departmentalization, coupled with growing support for interdepartmental programs, whereas the educators of France and Italy are stressing, instead, the need for greater departmentalization as well as the need for core curriculum, course requirements, credits and the like.

Extensive reforms are also taking place in German universities, where students in collaboration with junior instructors frequently succeed in electing their candidates to high administrative posts, including the rectorship; at the same time, however, various course requirements are being introduced there. Thus some of the European universities are moving toward a structure similar to the one American universities are moving away from.

American educators, therefore, would do well to examine these trends, for they seem to imply the need for the very structure we are questioning. Educators in this country should keep abreast with these European reforms and should attempt to incorporate their best features into our system. One should avoid, at the same time, the total disintegration of education into a number of interminable pedagogical experiments, where one study is speedily abandoned in favor of another, and aims and methods of education change focus from moment to moment.

In view of all the unrest, all the reforms, and all the changes that are going on right now, one can only hope that some sense of balance and of moderation will prevail, and that the universities will retain some of their academic character. Despite the need for reform and change, educators and students alike should keep in mind, that man can only become man if he grows in the continuity of the decades and is guided in the right path by the succession of footsteps which he has to follow. ■



Dr. Rudnytzky, '58, assistant professor of German at La Salle, is a native of Lviv, Ukraine. He earned his master's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, and Ph.D. at the University of Munich. He has contributed to various Ukrainian and American publications.

DUE PROCESS HAS ARRIVED

The "Father-Son" Relationship No Longer Works With Student Discipline Problems

BY CHARLES E. GRESH, F.S.C.

TODAY'S COLLEGE ADMINISTRATORS have become increasingly concerned, and justifiably so, with due process. Thank God, the day has long since faded when an accused student, allegedly guilty of misconduct, was ushered before the tribunal of a dean or vice president. All too often, armed with only an interview and some consultation, the administrator was fully expected to render a decision of considerable magnitude, namely, whether the accused student should be separated, temporarily or permanently, from the academic community.

Historically, La Salle College could probably be placed in such a category. However, during the 1950's, a faculty committee on discipline did function as an advisory body to the Vice President for Student Affairs, who ultimately imposed censures for major infractions of the conduct code. It must be noted also that in these serious cases, the accused could opt to appear before this group of five appointed faculty members for a review of the case.

The next development came largely as a result of the efforts of a forward-looking Student Government who proposed a court system. Composed exclusively of students, the Student Court was established and approved in 1964 to adjudicate disciplinary matters referred to it by the Vice President for Student Affairs or the Dean of Men.

After a few years of experimentation, however, Student Government was not entirely satisfied with the results of the Court. Student sentiment favored the inclusion of the experience, interest, and guidance of the faculty in this endeavor. It was argued that the importance and outcome of these cases was serious enough to

involve as much of the community as possible; hence, the request for the inclusion of both the faculty and students.

Thus, in September, 1969, in cooperation with Student Government and the Faculty Senate, five students, five faculty members, and one administrator began regularly scheduled discussions dealing with Student Rights, their responsibilities, and the adjudication process. As a result of these meetings, an open forum with faculty and students and a review of the first draft with the Student Affairs Committee, the College Council unanimously approved the Student Faculty Judiciary proposal in May.

Throughout these discussions it was revealed that the age-old assumption that college administrators act *in loco parentis*, that is, in a kind of father-son relationship, could no longer be accepted. Furthermore, any college administrator who would insist on doing so might find himself in a federal court learning the basic principles of due process—what one can and cannot do to persons suspected of misconduct. Obviously, the final word has not been written about students' rights, but it is clear that the campus situation is one facet of a movement, brought about by recent state and federal court decisions which protect the individual's right to due process as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Reduced simply, this indicates that the game must be played according to the rules.

In drafting the document, *Student Rights, Responsibilities and the Adjudication Process*, the committee subscribed to the notion that La Salle College is dedicated to the development of the individual. In the pursuit of

this objective, the college has the responsibility of protecting the individual in his academic and personal freedoms, as well as the responsibility of protecting the common good and the rights of others.

The machinery for instigating disciplinary proceedings is relatively simple. Any student, professor, or administrator may file charges with the Dean of Men against a student for misconduct. The Dean then makes a preliminary investigation by consulting all parties involved, to see whether the charges may be disposed of informally without the initiation of disciplinary proceedings. If the Dean determines that the alleged misconduct warrants disciplinary proceedings, the student is sent a copy of the charges together

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Brother Charles E. Gresh, F.S.C., '54, the college's dean of students, has been a member of the La Salle staff since 1966.



New Deans: Brother Hugh N. Albright, F.S.C., Ph.D., and Dr. Thomas N. Coffee.

with the notice of the institution of proceedings and a copy of the procedures. Within seven days after the decision has been made to hold a hearing, the chairman of the Judiciary Board sets a time for the hearing and notifies all parties involved.

The Judiciary Board has the dual function of safeguarding the rights of students and maintaining a climate of integrity and safety for all members of the College Community. The board is comprised of three students and two faculty members. A student is chairman, and only in a case of a tie does he cast a vote. Student members of the board are selected by vote of Student Government, while faculty members are appointed by the Faculty Senate after nomination by the faculty.

The individual charged with misconduct has a right to be represented by a faculty member or student and may request the presenting of witnesses. On behalf of the college, the charges and evidence are presented by the Dean or his representative. The board is empowered to administer censures up to, and including, expulsion.

If the student is able to demonstrate that he did not receive a fair hearing, or that certain relevant evidence was not reviewed, or that new evidence is available, the Appeal Board will review the case. Composed of one student and two faculty members, this group must determine whether the Judiciary Board acted fairly in light of the charges and evidence presented at the hearing. The Appeal Board, in turn, may accept the report without modification, accept the report subject to a specified reduction in the sanction imposed or dismiss one or more of the charges entirely.

The judiciary proposal will be included in its entirety in the 1970-71 *Student Handbook* which will be distributed to all students during the

forthcoming Fall registration. Hopefully, this important facet of student life will be continually assessed and updated in order to insure maximum protection for the student and the well-being of the College.

New Deans Appointed For Arts and Evening

TWO ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS were recently announced by Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., president.

Brother Hugh N. Albright, F.S.C., Ph.D., professor of mathematics, was named acting dean of arts and sciences. Dr. Thomas N. Coffee, assistant to the vice president of academic affairs, was appointed dean of the evening division and summer sessions.

Brother Albright, who was born in Jerusalem, Palestine, has been on the La Salle staff since 1951 and has been a member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools since 1945.

Brother Albright received his bachelor's degree from the Catholic University and master's and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma XI, the Mathematical Association of America, the American Mathematical Society and the Association of Teachers of Mathematics of Philadelphia and Vicinity.

Dr. Coffee, who is also an associate professor of sociology, has been a member of the La Salle staff since 1966. He was named assistant to Brother Emery Mollenhauer, the college's vice president of academic affairs, last January.

A native of Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Coffee received his bachelor's degree from St. Benedict's (Kansas) College, his master's from Emory University, and Ph.D. from the University of Notre Dame. He served in the Air Force during World War II.

Dr. Coffee is a Fellow of the American Sociological Association and a member of the American Catholic Sociological Association, the Eastern Sociological Association, and Pennsylvania Sociological Association. A founder of the Metropolitan New York chapter of the American Catholic Sociological Association, he is also a former member of the executive council and membership chairman of the A.C.S.A.

College Sponsors Seminars For State Administrators

FOR THE THIRD straight year, the college sponsored a series of seminars for administrative officers of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, in Harrisburg, under the direction of Dr. Robert J. Courtney, professor of political science.

The twelve weekly seminars were conducted in the spring in cooperation with Charles L. Leedham, M.D., director of the bureau of education activities for the Department of Health; and Murrel R. Walters, Jr., director of the commonwealth's division of professional education.

"The seminars were conducted to provide the participants with new information, new insights and to reaffirm already held principles which are still applicable in public administration today," said Dr. Courtney. "The administrator does not operate in a vacuum. Thinking, planning and decision-making affects not only members of one department, but could have a rippling effect throughout the entire state administration and the community at large."

La Salle professors participating in the series were: Charles A. J. Halpin, Jr., Esq., professor, industry; Joseph E. Crowley, lecturer, industry; John J. Rooney, Ph.D., professor, psychol-



Representative Shirley Chisholm (D-Brooklyn), the first black congresswoman, discussed "Progress Through Understanding" at the college this spring.



Over 400 friends and benefactors of the college attended the gala dinner-dance on May 20 at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel.

ogy; Richard T. Geruson, assistant professor, economics and Joseph P. Mooney, Ph.D., professor, economics.

Also: Thomas M. Coffee, Ph.D., associate professor, sociology; John T. Connors, assistant professor, sociology; Bernard B. Goldner, Ph.D., professor, industry; Joseph P. O'Grady, Ph.D., associate professor, history, and Philip E. McGovern, assistant professor, political science.

La Salle Professors Counseling Minority Group Businessmen

EIGHT LA SALLE faculty members are participating in clinics for minority group small businessmen sponsored by the Greater Philadelphia Enterprises Development Corporation, a private, federally-funded non-profit corporation which provides assistance to the minority entrepreneur.

The professors are among a group of specialists from business, professional and academic communities providing advice to minority businessmen in such areas as financing, accounting, insurance, taxation, merchandising, marketing, inventory control, personnel management and advertising.

Clarence Farmer is president of the GPEDC, which has been conducting the clinics since last May. LeRoy A. Smith is executive director.

La Salle professors participating in the project (major field in parenthesis) are: Bruce V. McLeod, Ph.D., dean of the school of business (industry); John L. McCloskey, vice president, public relations (marketing); George J. Brookes, Jr. (economics); Michael A. DeAngelis (accounting); Richard T. Geruson (economics); Charles A. J. Halpin, Jr., Esq. (industry and law); Joseph G. Markmann, C.P.A. (accounting), and George R. Swoyer (marketing).



Basketball coach Paul Westhead (third from left) hosted a reception for members of the alumni presently in the scholastic coaching ranks, on campus in June.



Brother Daniel W. Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., college president, discusses business clinic program with officers of the Greater Philadelphia Enterprises Development Corporation: LeRoy A. Smith (second from right), David C. Coleman, Jr. (left) and Jerome H. Zwickel.

After the opening night performance, Miss Wood and Music Theatre founder and managing director Dan Rodden paid a visit backstage.



“Bitter Sweet” Revived
as
Actress Peggy Wood Receives the
First “Theatre La Salle” Award

The Ensemble sings “Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-Ay!” in one of the many crowd-pleasing portions of “Bitter Sweet,” which was received enthusiastically by the critics. “The production is bathed in sunshine . . . verve and polish,” said Daniel Webster, of the *Inquirer*. Charles Lee, of WCAU-TV, called in a “charming revival.”



PEGGY WOOD, who created the role of Sari Linden in the London premiere of "Bitter Sweet," attended the 1970 Music Theatre opening night revival of Sir Noel Coward's classic, on July 1, and received the first annual Theatre La Salle Award on stage prior to curtain time. The award will be presented annually for distinguished service to the American theatre outside of New York City. Miss Wood, who has enjoyed a brilliant career in theatre, motion pictures and television, was honored particularly for her work with the American National Theatre and Academy on behalf of regional theatre. Well known for her warm portrayal of Mama Hanson in the popular TV show of the 1950's, "Mama," Miss Wood attended a dinner and reception in her honor prior to the show. After receiving the award, she sat in the audience and reminisced a little as Barbara Myerson, re-created the role she first played back in 1929. "Bitter Sweet" ran until July 26 and was followed by "Man of La Mancha," from August 5 through Sept. 6.



"Sari Linden, 1970" (Barbara Myerson) and "Sari Linden, 1929" (Peggy Wood) exchange pleasantries prior to the Music Theatre's opening night curtain.

Diane Schuldenfrei, as "Manon La Crevette," entertains the soldiers in Vienna cafe scene. "Bitter Sweet" finished its run as among the five most popular shows in Music Theatre's eight-and-a-half-year history.



ALUMNI NEWS

'41

JOHN A. MASON, a senior contract administrator with Radiation, Inc., of Melbourne, Fla., viewed the launch of Apollo 13 as a special agent. He was cited for quality workmanship in connection with the nation's space program.

'43

THEODORE H. MECKE, vice president - public affairs for the Ford Motor Co., was appointed lay chairman of the May 3-18 Archdiocesan Development Fund campaign in Detroit, Michigan. LAWRENCE J. ROSANIA received a master's of business administration degree from Drexel University.

'44

GEORGE R.
SWOYER



GEORGE R. SWOYER, associate professor of marketing at La Salle, received an honorary degree of doctor of humane letters at the recent commencement of Combs College of Music.

'48

JOSEPH S. ALTMAN, manager of the Prudential Insurance Company's Fairless Hills District Office, observed his 20th anniversary with the Prudential Insurance Company of America in February. ANDREW J. CABRELLI received a master's of business administration degree from Drexel University. BERNARD RAFFERTY has been elected president of the Philadelphia Principal's Association.

'49

JAMES J. CUNNINGHAM has been promoted by the Prudential Insurance Company to district training consultant for the greater Philadelphia area. WILLIAM J. MANSON has been elected a vice president



WILLIAM J.
MANSON



DONALD P.
VERNON

of March & McLennan Inc., international insurance brokers and employee benefits consultants. DONALD P. VERNON was elected vice president of the National Securities & Research Corp., New York.

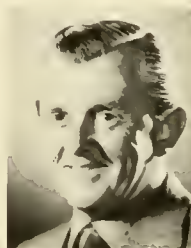
'50



VINCENT J.
HAUCK



JOHN
NATHANS



JOSEPH T.
WAUGH

TIMOTHY W. CALLAHAN, Esq., has been appointed vice president and counsel of the legal department at the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. VINCENT J. HAUCK has been appointed vice president - controller of the Keystone Metal Company, Pittsburgh. JOHN NATHANS has joined the staff of the Bryant

Teachers Bureau, Inc., as Professional Employment Counsellor. JOSEPH T. WAUGH has been named vice president and manager of client services at Mel Richman Inc.

'51



WALTER J.
HYNEK

LOUIS M. BACKE has been elected president at Electronic Wholesalers, Inc., Hollywood, Fla. WALTER J. HYNEK has been named product director in the Non-Woven Fabrics Division of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, Milltown, N.J. JAMES H. MCGOLDRICK has published a book, *Handbook of School Letters*. The book, co-authored by McGoldrick and Knute Larson, is published by Parker Publishing Company. DAVID MCMASTER has been appointed general manager of United Machine and Tool Incorporated. WILLIAM B. MITCHELL has been appointed vice president of the Fidelity Bank. GEORGE R. SIMMONS has been appointed assistant vice president of the Associated Mortgage Companies, Inc., Newark, N.J.

'52

FRANCIS A. FABRIZIO has been named manager, new venture development, of the Commercial Development Department of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia. ROBERT N. DRAYTON has been named head of Provident National Bank real estate department. J. NEWTON JONES has been named sales manager of the milk department of Penn Dairies, Inc. MICHAEL D. SASSI has been promoted to Internal Revenue Service Assistant District Director, Cleveland, Ohio.

'53

JOHN COULSON, Ed.D., currently associate director of the research and information services for Education Agency,



JOHN F.
MANNING

King of Prussia, and a staff member on the Graduate School of Education faculty at Villanova University, has accepted a position with the United States Office of Education, Washington, D.C. in the educational research utilization branch. WILLIAM J. DRAKE, formerly manager of systems and data processing for NVF Co. has joined the Benjamin F. Shaw Co. as manager of accounting. JOHN J. P. FINLEY has been appointed District Marketing Supervisor in charge of Market Research for Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Inc. JOHN F. MANNING has been elected treasurer at I-T-E Imperial Corporation, Philadelphia. THOMAS P. MCKENNEY has been appointed to the sales staff of Fox and Lazo Inc., realtors in Camden and Burlington County areas.

'54

JOSEPH C. SAKALOSKY has been appointed purchasing agent for the Link-Belt Enclosed Drive Division, FMC Corporation, Philadelphia. GEORGE J. SCHREIBER has been elected assistant vice president-legal of Philadelphia Life Insurance Company.

'55

JAMES J. MORRIS has been promoted to senior vice president at the Continental Bank. JOSEPH M. MULROY has been appointed manager of contracts for Burroughs Defense, Space and Special Systems Group, Paoli. HENRY T. WILKENS received a master's of science degree in communication at Shippensburg State College.

'56

NICHOLAS P. DIENNA has been promoted to assistant vice president, branch division of the Central Penn National Bank. He will become regional manager for the

southwest region. PAUL E. JAMES has been appointed production coordinator for the International Paper Company's Lewisburg facility.



NICHOLAS P.
DIENNA

'57

WALTER C. LANCE



WALTER C. LANCE, who has been chief accountant of N. W. Ayer since he joined the advertising agency, has been named assistant controller, with responsibility for all general accounting functions and reporting. He was also elected assistant secretary. DAVID C. MORTON, drafting technology instructor at the Gloucester Township campus of the Camden County Vocational and Technical Schools, has been awarded a stipend to participate in the University of Illinois Summer Institute in Engineering Technology. S. JAMES WATT was recently appointed underwriting manager of the Aetna Casualty and Surety's Boston, Mass. branch office.

'58

Major JOHN M. CAMPANELLI assumed command of the Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Newark, Delaware. ANTHONY A. FERRARA has been appointed art and production manager in the Advertising and Public Relations Department at Rohm and Haas Company. Captain NORMAN E. KATZ graduated from the training course for U.S. Air Force avionics officers at



RICHARD V.
RITCHIE

Keesler AFB, Miss. JOSEPH D. GALLAGHER has been appointed Philadelphia district manager of McNeil Laboratories, Inc. ROBERT B. LYDON, field representative of the Germantown Social Security office, has been promoted to a position as a Program Specialist, investigating potential frauds against the Medicare program. ROBERT J. MCNAMARA, a native of Conshohocken, died February 2 in Fort Wayne, Ind., where he was employed. MICHAEL B. O'HARA is Community Relations Manager for the New York Stock Exchange. RUSHTON H. RIDGWAY of the firm of Milstead and Ridgway, has assumed his duties as solicitor for the First National Bank in Newfield, N.J. RICHARD V. RITCHIE has been promoted to Vice President and Treasurer of the Consolidated Dental Services Company (CODESCO), Philadelphia. H. RICHARDS YARP was named vice president of Weeden & Co. Investment Bankers, New York.

'59



JOSEPH L.
BACHMAN



EDWARD V.
BYRNS

JOSEPH L. BACHMAN has joined Edwards & Hanly, New York and American Stock Exchange member firm, as a partner. He will head Edwards & Hanly's option department. EDWARD V. BYRNS, management sales representative for RCA Parts

PROFILE

SPOKESMAN FOR THE SENATOR



When Senator Richard C. Byrd (W. Va.), the third-ranking member of the Democratic Senate leadership, takes a stand on an issue, it's John E. Guiniven's job as press secretary to see that the Senator's position is explained "as fully as possible to as many constituents as possible."

For Guiniven, '64, acting as the Senator's spokesman is quite peaceful after some of his past experiences. Since graduating, John has been a sportswriter in New Jersey; a Peace Corps volunteer in

Thailand; a reporter and bureau manager for United Press International in Kentucky and West Virginia, and a legislative assistant to Senator Stephen Young (D-Ohio).

Serving as a Peace Corps volunteer in Thailand and Laos wasn't as dangerous as fighting in the war going on next door, but it was close. Guiniven didn't have to walk far to find trouble; the secret was avoiding it. There were other problems, like taking a cab ride. On one such trip in Laos, two fellow passengers were arrested by soldiers for smuggling. Later, back in the states, he was injured covering a riot in Louisville when the cab in which he was riding was overturned and burned.

Guiniven joined Senator Byrd's staff last July. One thing that he has **not** had to worry about is his boss's popularity with the home folks. Byrd, who is up for re-election to his third term this November, is the largest vote-getter in West Virginia's history. The only politician in the state to pull over a half-million votes, he outran President Johnson in 1964 and grabbed 89% of the vote in this spring's primary.

Byrd's popularity, according to Guiniven, is no accident. "He's by far the most honest, sincere and dedicated man I have ever met," he says. "He's a work horse, where so many of these guys are strictly show horses."

After Guiniven graduated with a B.A. in English, he worked as a sportswriter for the Burlington County Times for six months. When he joined the Peace Corps early in 1965, he fully expected that, once he had the Peace Corps experience behind him, "I could come home and sell insurance and live with myself." But it didn't turn out that way.

"The experience was more lasting than I thought it would be," he says. "There were a number of things that changed me . . . one of my better students was arrested as a communist, and one young girl student, frustrated by a culture I don't think I'll ever fully understand, committed suicide."

Guiniven feels that his experience with UPI was "worthwhile," because he covered everything from civil rights riots and Southeastern Conference sports to political leaders ranking from the late Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King to George Wallace and the local KKK folks. "But it was entirely too restrictive," he says. "We live in a participating society, whereas Thailand was not. We live in a threatened society; whereas America ten years ago was not. And to be objective during these times was more than I could handle."

Guiniven lives in Rockville, Md., with his wife, Joyce, and daughter, Shannon Ayrlee.

Alumni president Harry J. White, Ph.D., '54 (left) and college president Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D. (right) award Alumni Hall of Athlete trophies to baseball star Jim Covello, '52, and football stand-out John "Fritz" Brennan, '36 at annual Alumni Spring Reception, on April 5.



and Accessories in the Southwest Region, was proclaimed "Salesman of the Year." THOMAS C. COOK, assistant vice president of the National Newark & Essex Bank, Newark, New Jersey, has been selected for inclusion in the 1970 edition of OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA. Reverend THURSTON N. DAVIS, S.J., director of the John LaFarge Institute, has been named to membership on the National Council of the National Planning Association, Washington, D.C. LOUIS J. JULG received a master's of business administration degree from Drexel University. LAWRENCE E. MCALEE has been promoted to assistant counsel and assistant secretary in the legal department of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. FRANK H. McCARTY, corporate director of industrial engineering for Raytheon Company, Massachusetts, is the author of a section of "Handbook of Modern Manufacturing Management" published recently by McGraw Hill, Inc. S. JAMES WATT has been named manager of the underwriting department at the Boston, Mass. casualty and surety division office of Aetna Life and Casualty.



LAWRENCE E. MCALEE

'60

JOHN F. BURNS has been elected second vice president-administration of Philadelphia Life Insurance Company. WILLIAM J. KAUFFMAN received a master's of business administration degree from Drexel University. ARTHUR KNUDSEN, chemistry teacher at Bridgeton High School, Bridgeton, N.J., has been awarded the annual Science Certificate of Merit by the South Jersey section of the American Chemical Society. JOHN M. LEMBO, Ph.D., associate professor of psychology at Millersville State College has been named chairman of the Psychology department there.

'61

Major MATTHEW BOWE received a master's of science degree in education from Siena College Graduate School, Loudonville, N.J. He is presently ROTC instructor at St. Bernadine of Siena College. WILLIAM J. DOUGHERTY received a master's of business administration degree from Lehigh University. GEORGE F. ECK received a master's of science degree in engineering management from Drexel University. RAYMOND J. GROCHOWSKI received a master's of business administration degree from Drexel University. SIDNEY J. KOWALCZYK, leading representative on the staff of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Congressional office, Arlington, N.Y., participated in a four-day business conference with company officials and other field representatives at the Hilton Hawaiian Village in Honolulu in June.

'62

Major PAUL M. BALSON, M.D., recently was promoted to his present rank while serving as psychiatry resident, Department of Neurology and Psychiatry at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. JOSEPH HANNABACK received a master's degree in English at Villanova University. JAMES J. WHITE received a master's of business administration degree from Drexel University. PETER P. ZABAGA has been elected Banking Officer at the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. He is assistant manager at the bank's Kensington office in north Philadelphia. BIRTH: To JOSEPH HANNABACK and wife, a daughter, Jennifer.

'63

JOSEPH L. FOLZ has been named superintendent in the underwriting department at the Kansas City, Mo., casualty and surety division office of Aetna Life and Casualty. MARK P. GAVIGAN was appointed as technical sales representative in the Tuffak sales section of the film department of the Rohm and Haas Company. RAYMOND E. KEROLLIS has been

appointed technical sales representative in the Ion Exchange Department of Rohm and Haas Company's Oakland, California office. LEO P. MOYNES received a master's of business administration degree from Drexel University.

'64

JOHN J. DEVER received his doctorate in psychology from the University of Delaware. He is employed with the Dupont Chemical Corp. of Wilmington, Del., in the Department of Psychological Perceptive Research. PETER S. LEVESQUE received a master's of engineering degree in engineering science from The Pennsylvania State University. PAUL V. NAUGHTON has been appointed as senior analyst specializing in the utilities industries for the Smithers and Company, Inc. CHARLES McFAODEN, assistant controller in the Spencer Gifts Retail Stores, Inc., has been promoted to controller. RAYMOND T. MURPHY received a master's of business administration degree from Drexel University. VINCENT J. PANCARI has been named a partner in the law firm of Halpin, Bailey & Pancari, Vineland, N.J. THOMAS J. WALSH received a master's of engineering degree in engineering science from Drexel University. BIRTH: To JOSEPH M. O'MALLEY and wife, Maria, a son, Joseph E. Michael, Jr.

'65

STEPHEN V. CHIAVETTA, M.D., has been named to a four year appointment at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. He presently is an intern at Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn. ERNEST HARPER has been appointed coordinator of the college's Open Door Program for the summer. JOHN R. LORENZ received a master's of science degree in elementary education from Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md. RALPH MAIOLINO has been promoted to captain in the U.S. Air Force. CARL E. MAKETA, a native of Philadelphia, died suddenly June 20. JOSEPH MARTIN has been named Director of a center for drug addicts in Camden County. His duties will include formulating an anti-drug program with full re-

Members of the District of Columbia chapter of the Alumni Association (right) got together on May 26. The Baltimore chapter met the following night. The classes of 1950, 1955, 1960 and 1965 also held reunions on campus this Spring.



habilitation and preventative measures. ALFRED J. MAURIELLO, M.D., is in surgical residency at Bryn Mawr Hospital. He has been appointed for otorhinolaryngology residency at Jefferson Medical College, July 1971. JAMES D. O'NEILL, teacher at The Living Things Learning Center of the G. W. Childs Community School, received awards from the Womens' S.P.C.A. of Pennsylvania. He was recipient of the "Humane Teacher of the Year Award. WALDEMAR PALAITIS, assistant professor in the Chemistry Department at Mount Saint Mary's College, received a Ph. D. in Chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania. JOHN C. PIONZIO received a master's of business administration degree from Drexel University. WILLIAM J. REESE has been named township manager of the West Whiteland Township, Chester County, Pa. DAVID F. SEIDERS received a doctor of philosophy degree in economics from The Pennsylvania State University. MARRIAGE: JOHN R. ROGOWITZ to Mary Ann Piquitt; GEORGE SUTOR to Susan Todahl.

'66

JOHN C. DABOVICH has been appointed staff assistant to the Accounting Super-



JOHN C.
DABOVICH

visor in the Accounting Department at Rohm and Haas Company's Bristol, Pa. plant. HOWARD DANDO has been appointed producer of Philadelphia's Playhouse in the Park. LOUIS C. DWYER is associated with the law firm of Kay and Corino of Wildwood, N.J. GERALD J. KANE, electrical engineer, was appointed senior project engineer at the Bio/Data Corp., Norristown, Pa. JOSEPH J. MARCELLE received a master's of business administration degree in Management from Fairleigh Dickinson University. Lieutenant ANDREW J. MAROTTA was awarded the Aircraft Crewman's Badge, Pleiku, Vietnam. JOHN MCCLOSKEY received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College. EDWARD R. PALSHO was sworn in as deputy attorney general of New Jersey. WILLIAM J. TRAINER received a master's of business administration de-

gree from Drexel University. JON P. WALHEIM, M.D. recently received his M.D. from Jefferson Medical College. MARRIAGE: THOMAS ADELMAN to Catherine Hearn. BIRTH: To JOSEPH J. MARCELLE and wife, Sally, a daughter, Jill.

'67

ALBERT A. AUGUSTINE was elected to assistant cashier of the South Jersey National Bank. MICHAEL J. BELCAK has been promoted to general manager of General Tire Service, Chambersburg, Pa. MICHAEL BRESLIN has been named assistant for development planning at St. Joseph's College. FRANK A. BRUGGER died in February in a Baltimore Hospital. BENEDICT E. CAPALDI has been named assistant trust investment officer at Continental Bank, Philadelphia. JAMES J. CONLEY has joined Automated Business Systems, Division of Litton Industries, as a sales representative at the Company's Philadelphia office. GERALD H. HOFFMAN has joined Edo-Aire in Fairfield, N.J. as eastern regional sales manager. ROBERT T. TESTA received a master's of engineering degree from Pennsylvania State University. MARRIAGE: GARRETT J. GIRVAN to Paula Moran.

'68

MOVING?

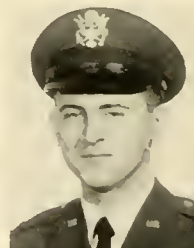
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MICHAEL J.
DONNELLY



THOMAS J.
POWELL

MICHAEL J. DONNELLY has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. THOMAS J. POWELL, assistant director of La Salle's College Union, has been appointed moderator of the col-

PROFILE

PERIPATETIC PLACEMENT PRESIDENT



When L. Thomas Reifsteck, '51, became La Salle's first full-time placement director in 1955, there was practically little if any active recruiting of students and alumni done on campus by business and industry.

Today, as director of the college's career planning and placement bureau, Reifsteck hosts about 200 recruiters annually from firms ranging in size from the smallest to such giants as General Motors, General Electric, IBM and RCA. In a given year, at least 40% of the student body will use one or more of the services of the bureau.

This year, Reifsteck is also the president of the prestigious Col-

lege Placement Council, Inc. Thus, he is responsible for coordinating the activity of some 6,000 representatives of college, industrial and governmental placement bureaus which comprise eight regional associations throughout the United States and Canada, a job that will require over 100,000 miles of travel.

As the center for all information concerning job placement of college graduates, the CPC establishes all principles and practices for college recruiting. The central office, located in Bethlehem, Pa., has 31 full-time employees and an operating budget in excess of \$1 million annually. The CPC sponsors workshops, conducts research and issues publications on all aspects of college placement. It also provides Electronic Data Services which utilizes computers to help companies meet potential candidates.

CPC also operates College Placement Services, Inc., which plays a major role in assisting predominantly black underprivileged colleges and students with expanding professional and vocational opportunities. As a visitation team chairman, Reifsteck has visited such colleges as Grambling, Xavier (New Orleans), Jackson State, Virginia State and Virginia Union, evaluating and making recommendations on best methods of improving their career counseling and placement services. Some 62 colleges have been visited by the CPS.

Although the market is down slightly this year, college recruiting is big business. "The most precious commodity a company has is its personnel," says Reifsteck. CPC estimates that business and industry spends \$85 million annually in acquiring college-trained men and women. CBS devoted an hour documentary on the subject in June.

Reifsteck sees the decline in recruiting by industry as only a "temporary depression," which means that college graduates are going to have to work a little harder in getting the job they want for the next year or so.

"I'm optimistic what's going to happen in the long run," he says. "It's difficult to predict what next year's market will be, but we do see a long term upswing. Right now the general market is depressed because of all the cutbacks in government spending and the general business decline. But companies are going to need people. Most of them continue to recruit in off years. If they don't, they will eventually have a gap in their management."

Reifsteck, who holds a master's degree in business administration from the University of Pennsylvania, is the first representative of a Catholic college to head the Council. He served as president of the Middle Atlantic Placement Association in 1967-68 and lives in Delran, N.J., with his wife, Joann, and two daughters, Zoe Ann, 12, and Suzy, 6.

Captain Paul G. Lang, '36 (left) is congratulated by his predecessor, Capt. Albert A. Vogel, after being sworn in as Commanding Dental Officer of the Fourth Naval District with headquarters, at the Philadelphia Naval Base.



lege's freshman class. PAUL H. THIM, an aircraft radio repairman, has been assigned to duty at Yokota AFB, Japan. MARRIAGE: LT. TIMOTHY HUELSMAN to Dolores Yashinski; GEORGE S. PAULL to Janet L. Osborne; ANTHONY J. PETTINATO to Marsha L. Meyers. BIRTH: To THOMAS J. POWELL and wife, Mary Lou, a son, Thomas J., Jr.

'69



EDWARD C.
HUGHES



STEPHEN
KUZIW

LOUIS ALEKNA has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. JOHN E. DEWALD is receiving six weeks practical application in military leadership at the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps' basic summer camp at Ft. Knox. LT. EDWARD C. HUGHES has entered U.S. Air Force pilot training at Randolph AFB, Texas. STEPHEN KUZIW, after completing basic training at Lackland AFB, Texas, has been assigned to duty with the Air Training Command at Laughlin AFB, Texas for training in the transportation field. CARL J. LAWLOR has graduated at Keesler AFB, Miss., from the U.S. Air Force air traffic controller course. LT. GREGORY P. MARTONIK received a bronze star for meritorious achievement in action against hostile ground forces in Viet Nam. JOHN T. McCourt has passed the examination for Certified

Public Accountants. He is presently employed by Ernst and Ernst, an international firm of certified public accountants. ROBERT J. MERCER has graduated at Sheppard AFB, Texas from the training course for U.S. Air Force data processing machine operators. DANIEL W. O'KEEFE has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. LT. WILLIAM B. WIEGAND completed the field artillery officer basic course recently at the U.S. Army Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla.



DANIEL W.
O'KEEFE

'70



PHILIP C.
CIAVERELLI



STEPHEN M.
WALLACE

PHILIP C. CIAVERELLI has been appointed an operations officer for the Philadelphia National Bank. STEPHEN M. WALLACE has been appointed assistant director of La Salle's College Union. MARRIAGE: JOSEPH TRELLA to Marcia Ann Urland.



"How shines your tower, the only one
Of that especial site and stone!
And even the dream's confusion can
Sustain to-morrow's road."

—Edmund Blunden (1896-)

LA SALLE MAGAZINE
La Salle College
Philadelphia, Penna. 19141

Second class postage paid at Philadelphia, Penna.

COMMENCEMENT DAY



FALL 1970

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



1980 WHAT'S AHEAD?

A SPECIAL REPORT

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Volume 14

Fall, 1970

Number 4

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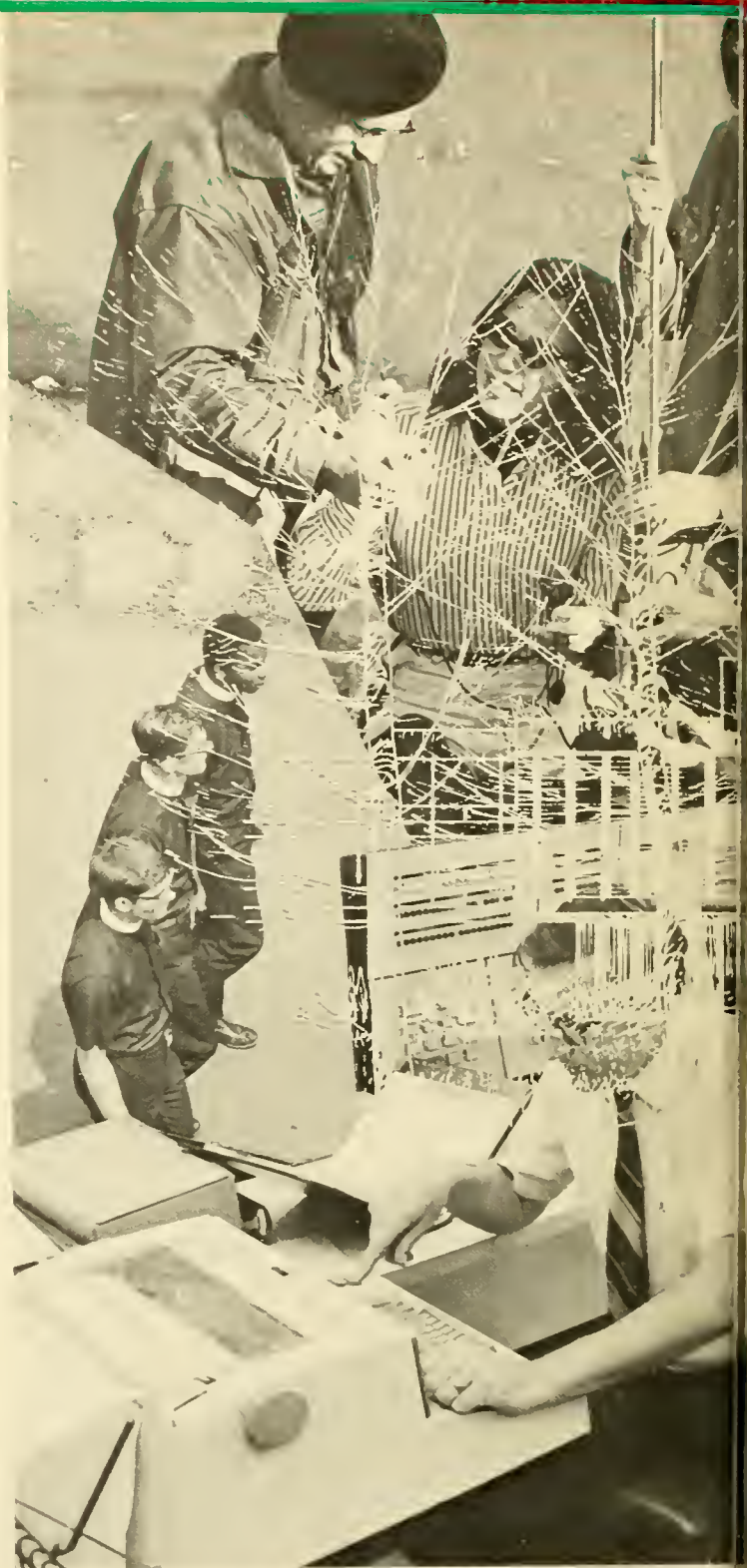
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LA SALLE MAGAZINE is published quarterly by La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141, for the alumni, students, faculty and friends of the college. Editorial and business offices located at the News Bureau, La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141 Second class postage paid at Philadelphia, Penna. Changes of address should be sent at least 30 days prior to publication of the issue with which it is to take effect, to the Alumni Office, La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141. Member of the American Alumni Council and American College Public Relations Association.

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A President

CREDITS—Front cover design by Jack Boyle; inside back and back covers, Charles F. Sibre; pages 2-7 and 9-12, Jack Boyle; page 35, Ceco Publishing Co.; page 36, Jules Schick; all others by Charles F. Sibre.



Looks at His College of the Future

BY DANIEL W. BURKE, F.S.C., Ph.D.

The issue of authority and freedom and the issue of institutional neutrality and social concern will have great impact at La Salle



Planning for the future is a human necessity and

THE PRESIDENT of the United States for the year 2001 has just recently begun his freshman year at an American college, perhaps one located near Wister Woods in Philadelphia. He (or is it she?) is only eighteen now. He will be forty-eight when he is elected in 1998. He has now begun a program in higher education which will contribute in important ways to his preparation and which will touch the destinies of billions of people in the 21st century village called Earth and Allied Planets.

The collegiate program the future President has just begun is under some serious pressures and is under some rather anxious scrutiny. The pressures are from well-known problems of the present, but also from the undeciphered problems of the future. And not the future of the 1980's, as the accompanying supplement suggests, but rather, as the future President knows well, from those of the next century.

The future has become our preoccupation. The rapid development of industrial technology, of medicine and space science particularly, has drastically revised our notions of how soon the future of science fiction will be upon us. We're not adjusted to this sudden change of pace nor to the host of other changes we are going through so rapidly. We may already be afflicted by the neurosis Alvin Toffler calls "future shock," the disorientation following the removal of familiar psychological cues of the past that helped us to function in society and a lag in adapting to the new cues.

We may not be adjusted yet to the accelerated impact of its approach, but we continue to be fascinated by the future. Our fascination is a mix of fear and horror at its inhuman possibilities (the gradually extended control of a computerized technology—or sudden, total destruction) and of hope and admiration for its potential mastery over many of man's ills. In the face of such widely diverse prospects, we feel impelled to conjecture, project, plan.

Five years ago, if I may use a local example, the College developed a ten year projection of its enrollment and finances. In a recent review, it was found to be generally sound but definitely awry in some calculations. It may have been that

we did not sufficiently weigh the ever-increasing demand for education, the rise of transfer students from junior colleges, the impact of the war; we certainly did not gauge accurately the spiraling of inflation. The second edition of the study will be for a five year period. The report does illustrate, though, some of the difficulties of any attempt to analyze current trends, to project the rate of their development, to make decisions *now* about programs that will be needed *then*. Forecasting is obviously an uncertain business: a picnic has to be canceled because of unexpected rain, a campaign is lost because the Czar doesn't, as Napoleon felt sure he would, capitulate when Moscow falls. So it goes.

But the alternative to planning is ignoring the future and failing to prepare for it in some fashion—and that is more dangerous. We have to plan. It is a human necessity, especially in times of crisis. But it is also a matter of religious commitment, particularly for the Christian whose basic hope is future-oriented: Christ has died, Christ is risen, Christ will come again. A living faith has precious little room for inertia or melancholy, no room at all for despair. A living faith, too, has no room for presumption, for thinking that God will work everything out. As in other aspects of faith, we balance a paradox—working, as the saints said, as if everything depended on us, qualifying our self-reliance, however, knowing that everything depends on God.

That means that we forge plans, but limit our faith in them. We temper them with the realization that we cannot "deduce" nor forcibly develop life from an abstract model, whether it is a new curriculum or a regional development plan. We evolve plans from the signs of the present, but we know that life will constantly alter those plans in the undisclosed mystery of the future—*suddenly*, by what we call accident and chance; or *imperceptibly* by consequences and trends we only gradually become aware of; and *always* by the assorted and unpredictable difficulties and opportunities we encounter when we try to translate an idea into action. For a college founded in the middle of the Civil War, there is nothing particularly new about all of this in practice. What is new is the pressure for more imaginative and systematic planning, the general preoccupation with the future itself, the hope that a more widely-based dialogue about planning will make the probing ahead more effective.

Predicting is an attractive past-time, especially for academic people, for practically anything said within reason is difficult to criticize. But some things are clearly better bets than others. The whole trend of technological development suggests that knowledge, the production of new knowledge, will continue to have high priority. On the other hand, it is a frailer hope that the personalist values, the concern for the quality of life in youth culture will have the impact on society they deserve to have. Population statistics point to increasing numbers of students—at least until 1980. There are some, but less certain, signs that the college and university students will be more diversified, that many older people will be back in school, for continuing education, education for a second career, or just education.

The accompanying supplement suggests a number of other probabilities, based on current problems everyone is dealing with—more participation of faculty and students, expanded opportunities for minority groups, improved curricula, ef-



-1980

also a matter of religious commitment.

fective use of media (a version of *Sesame Street* for college students?), improved teaching. And doubtless some of these problems will carry over into decades beyond the eighties.

From another point of view, if we think of La Salle today as a private, church-related, urban, multipurpose college, we can look forward to its becoming very probably less private, as government aid increases; more dynamic, but also more precise, about its religious affiliation; more consciously urban in its interests and the social programs it can provide; more multipurpose in its effort to meet the needs of diverse student groups.

We could pursue any of these elements as they relate to the future; they are important. I'd like, however, to deal in more detail with two issues which I haven't mentioned yet but which, I feel, will have great impact on our future as a college—the issue of authority and freedom and the issue of institutional neutrality and social concern.

Let me get at the issue of authority in very broad terms. There are many types of authority relations in schools: in academic matters, the competence of the teacher; in organizational matters, the right of the group to achieve not simply harmony among competing interests, but a measure of growth for the community as a whole; in sports, the rules that define limits and obstacles that play achieves its pleasure by adhering to and overcoming; in matters of student discipline like living arrangements, if no longer the right of substitute parents (*in loco parentis*) to direct or restrain minors, perhaps the analogous prerogative of an advisor or person of experience in an educational situation—and, again, the rights of the community. But related to such kinds of authority are the real needs and rights of students. And the two forms of right can be adjusted and harmonized only by weighing them according to standards beyond them both—the educational purposes of the whole operation. The values of society in general and of religious commitment are reflected at that point.

It would appear—even in the experience of the last two decades—that when such values are relatively stable, when a society's pace of change and development is relatively slow, the past becomes the focus: schools educate on the authority of what has worked before. But when the pace of change accelerates, when tomorrow looks quite different from today, the focus understandably shifts to what might work in the future: the weight of authority is on something emerging. The values and structures of the past are thrown into doubt, and the felt needs of young people get much more attention than they had been getting, since it is thought they are more in tune with the future.

If there is some truth in this line of reasoning, there are also those who drive it pretty far. Assuming that youth-culture is the wave of the future, Margaret Mead, among others, compares the people on the other side of the generation gap to immigrants not yet adapted to their new country. As several waves of American immigrants demonstrated, older people in a new culture need their children, who more quickly establish contact, to guide them in the new ways. But, as even Dr. Mead understands, many kinds of education went on in the immigrant situation, and while parents learned some things from children, the children continued to learn much from the tradition.

And it was crucial that they continue to learn from the tradition, for the issues that tradition is concerned with are not those of one generation. Nevitt Sanford, in projecting the personal problems of the college student of the 1980's, suggested the following:

Establishing independence of their parents, coming to terms with authority, maintaining adequate self-esteem while achieving a more or less accurate evaluation of themselves, deciding on a vocation, discovering members of the opposite sex and learning how to relate to them as individuals, adapting themselves to the requirements of student culture while revealing themselves enough to make friendships possible, and attaining a perspective on our society that will permit them to see and to oppose its ills without lapsing into cynicism or total withdrawal.

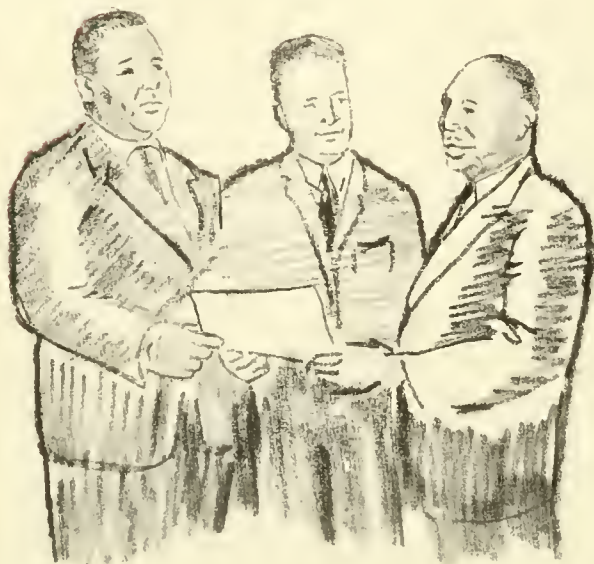
This list was derived from students Sanford had interviewed in the 1960's, but it was the same for students interviewed in the 1930's and for others in the 1950's. It would probably have been the same for students in the medieval university or the Academy of Athens. For these and a number of wider concerns—about good and evil, the just society, the human personality, God and creation—persist through the centuries, and the traditional disciplines address them. No education, therefore, can be simply future-oriented or past-oriented. The mix may vary from generation to generation, but both components are necessary.

I see the College in need of several things, if it is to achieve a viable balance of the past and future concerns; and, more particularly, if it is to have the clearer bases of authority, it will need:

- A continuing and lively dialogue about the future and its impact on programs here, in classroom and committee, but in quadrangle and cafeteria as well.
- A sense of sharing in dialogue itself as an educational experience. While we have had several excellent develop-



*"If a society is to continue,
it is clear that each new generation must assume*



ments along these lines in recent years, we have also had some good ideas that faltered as we tried to translate them into continuing patterns—departmental boards or a simplified student government structure, for example. But these ideas—student-generated—are still being pressed and new ones are being added, the weekend academies for faculty and students, for example.

- A re-examination (already begun by the Curriculum Committee) of the curriculum, particularly the rather structured distribution requirements which channel a good bit of the traditional learning. The questions being asked are, for example, whether the real issues of the tradition (or of the future) are being addressed effectively or whether, with greater flexibility, there might also be added elements of better integration.
- A widening of the role played by adults in the higher educational process, more contacts with happy and successful people in a variety of roles other than the academic. Lecture programs, expanded programs with alumni are providing some of this; more is needed.

I've spoken at some length about authority and not much about freedom. I hope that is less a matter of the mood these days than of the exigencies of this article. But if only a word can be said on the other term, it might be that there is some value in *not* thinking of authority and freedom as simply opposites. The sad thing is that authority is so often thought of as simply a restriction on freedom or, at best, a protection for it ("law and order") rather than as an instrument toward it ("bring us together," as pathetic as that phrase may sound now, was addressed to the chief executive). After Marcuse we know more clearly that oppression, the pressures and limitations on our freedoms, are varied and subtle. And the black man especially still shoulders the kind of indignity that no legislation or social program can

reach, the failure of acceptance that can be given only among human persons (who are "free at last") in respect and love.

If the bases of authority must be clarified for the future, the ways to freedom must also be rectified—and not simply by the frequent, simplistic striking down of external restraint and rule. The paths to the greater freedoms are still within the person—a settled sense of values, self-reliance, a balance of control and flexibility that enables one to act maturely amid the oppressive variety of options modern culture has created for us. These are the kinds of freedom one tries to state as educational goals of a College.

The end of my allotted space is approaching, and I want to say something here about another key issue—about what the functions of a college are, about the relation of its general academic responsibility to educate young people, to its duty of assisting society with more specific current problems. If a society is to continue, it is clear that each new generation must assume responsibility for it. And educators, among other duties, are charged with leading young people to assume that responsibility. "The teacher's qualification consists in knowing the world," says Hannah Arendt, "and being able to instruct others about it, but his authority rests on his assumption of responsibility for that world. *Vis-à-vis* the child it is as though he were a representative of all adult inhabitants, pointing out the details and saying to the child: This is our world."

This is our world. Younger people have seen clearly enough that it is *a* world, a world which they are quite knowledgeable about, but which many do not find to their liking. What they claim to see less clearly, however, is a world the responsibility for which *has* been assumed by the average citizen, the teacher, or the academic institution. And while the more active and vocal student these days may feel that the institution should cut back even further the forms of authority within its own community, he paradoxically urges further extension of its authority into the community. He urges the institution to take on specific social action programs and take moral stands on current issues.

This confusion arises, however, not simply from the unrealistic moral fervor of the young, but also from academe's own confused notions about its functions—and, more specifically, from its frequent failure to do well what it should be doing. Several decades of more substantial accomplishment in the research and study of the history, politics, and languages of southeast Asia would have put the universities and colleges in an infinitely better position to contribute to the solution of *the* problem than the flurry of ineffectual activism in recent years has.

Each discipline, despite the enormous range of possible knowledge in modern times, tries to establish some sense of what the important questions are for its study. But failure here is reflected in the constantly growing heap of trivial scholarship, of work that gives little indication that the disci-

responsibility for it."

pline knows what is important for itself or the students it attempts to train. I think one of the first responsibilities the teacher has is to demonstrate to the younger mind that he has shouldered the task which the discipline is attempting, that he is concerned for the significant and important questions relevant to the discipline in purely scholarly and academic terms.

"In purely scholarly and academic terms"—In that direction, however, lies a second failure: the pretense that scholarship can be cultivated in a vacuum which excludes other human values; that it has no assumptions which relate to more ultimate philosophical or religious questions; that it excludes responsibility for its technological and other practical applications. It is to the credit of students that they have spearheaded the challenge here—even though that challenge has not been directed as precisely as it might have been. For the paradox is that the university must remain neutral, if it is to be free; that its disciplines, if they are to be academic, must seek to abstract their questions from other values—but realize they are abstracting; that it must give primacy to its academic and cultural enterprise (except in the most extreme crises), if it is to make the long-range contribution to society it is designed for. But, at the same time, it has to recognize the importance of all human values and the way they influence and shape its more purely intellectual work. And, more particularly, its individual members as human persons, have to be committed to these values.

The College's *Handbook* made the point some ten-years ago in discussing the way the teacher must strive to balance his professional interests and personal commitments:

It is in a mutual concern for a subject-matter that the teacher's fundamental relationship with his students exists. While this attention provides an important common ground for teacher and student, it also creates the sphere within which the more general influences of the educator on the younger mind must be exercised. It is here, therefore, that the teacher must display and the student must learn enthusiasm for the true values of life and the wisdom that can give them their proper hierarchy. It is here, too, that the teacher must discharge certain of his duties to the College and to the societies of which it is a part.

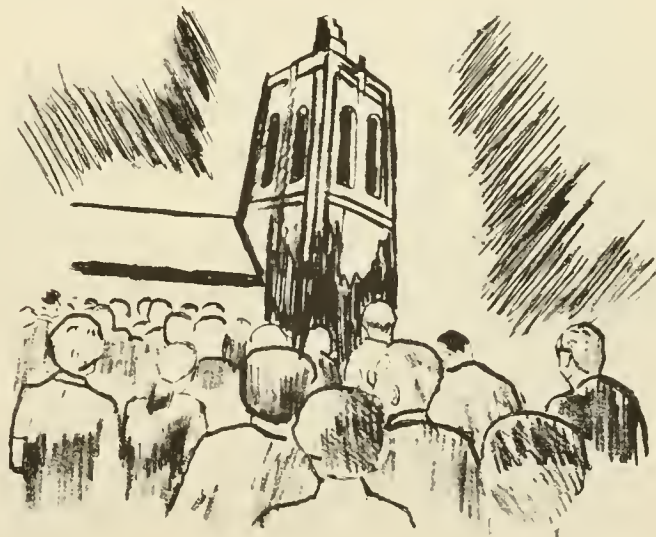
Hence, it is incumbent upon the teacher to demonstrate his commitment to these values, especially to the value of truth. Ultimately, he must witness to his religious faith, a faith which is fundamental to his response to all other values and which can in no way conflict with them. While the teacher is free, therefore, to pursue research in the calm conviction that there can be no final conflict between revealed truth and the truth of human discovery, and while he is free to communicate the results of his study in his classes, he is guided by a sense

of professional responsibility and prudence in discussing controversial issues, in avoiding the temptation to propagandize for any ideology, in taking care not to dogmatize where new truth is constantly being discovered or of giving the impression that revealed truth is not open to every deeper understanding. He will, in a word, be guided in his exercise of academic freedom by the realization that La Salle College is an American and a Roman Catholic institution of higher learning.

Is it too much to say that because of the failure of apathetic teachers, administrators, and students to discharge their human duties as individual citizens and as concerned members of society, that the institution is being pressed to take on involvements which in the long run will be inimical to its basic mission?

The "long run" has been our concern here. Everything the future holds—whether for himself or his institutions—no man knows. But man in this generation is, perhaps, closer than any other to the power, not only of planning, but also of creating some aspects of his future. That is an exhilarating and a terrible power. We need new wisdom and moral strength to use it properly—and we need the same qualities to solve our problems of authority and freedom and of institutional neutrality and personal commitment. ■

Brother Burke became La Salle's 25th President in June, 1969 after having served as the college's vice president for academic affairs for the previous eight years. He holds bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees in English from Catholic University. He has contributed to many scholarly journals and periodicals.



*Can our most serious domestic problems
be solved by the Local,
State and Federal Governments?*

PEACE, PROSPERITY and OUR

PREDICTING ELECTIONS for my students, which has been a pastime for many years, isn't that difficult. Assessing the political situation from the vantage point of a week before the voters go to the polls is a simple task compared to the assignment of playing Criswell, and discussing what the political developments of the Seventies will be.

The first problem is to determine which of the many possibilities should be included within the space limitations imposed. However, without attempting any hierarchy of significance, we will discuss some of the most likely developments of political import.

The most enduring aspect of the American political system is the dynamic nature of its evolutionary development. The changes during the next decade will continue to be evolutionary in nature. The revolutionary advocates are not going to command the support to achieve their goal of revolution and a complete restructuring of American political institutions and way of life. Dissent, however, has always been an important ingredient in American politics and will continue to be so. We must not expect that the solution of today's problems, if it were possible, will produce Utopia. Life is a struggle to solve old, present, and yet unrecognized problems. Our goal will not be and should not be the elimination of dissent. Our goal has been and will continue to be the peaceful solution of problems, not the stifling of discussion.

The United States will get out of Southeast Asia as an active military participant early in the 1970's, and the government will avoid becoming involved in similar military ventures during this decade. This does not

mean, however, that the U. S. will no longer be interested in exerting its power and influence in the international community, but, rather, the thrust of its activities will be differently implemented. Nor could this country withdraw from the international arena even if it wanted to—its power position in the world community makes it a necessary participant whether it is disinclined to become involved or not.

Our own best interests and those of the international community require our prudent concern and active involvement. Peace is our objective and peace will continue to be our objective; however, the maintenance of peace does not mean the absence of all international problems and tensions, but, rather, the settling of these issues without resort to military force.

Cities will continue to present our most serious domestic problems — politically, economically, and socially. Law and order which had racists

overtones for many in the 60's will lose that connotation and revert to its real meaning and will be of concern to all people regardless of race, color or creed. The safety of the city streets, the protection of property, the ability to move from place to place without fear at any hour of the day or night will receive increased attention.

Security measures will increase, new techniques will be employed, and in selected areas, we can expect to witness the return of the "cop on the beat" with his personal relationships making an important contribution in order to augment the activities of the impersonal mechanized force which has proved incapable of performing adequately the tasks which have to be done. The patrol car possesses mobility, but lacks humanity. This element will be returned with the less mobile but more personal Conservator Of the Peace on the beat. The increased expenditure to achieve law and order will be considerable, but a small price compared to the benefits received. People in the 70's will vote for the man who will promise this type of safety, and reelect him if he can fulfill that promise.

During this decade the voting age will be lowered, but the political impact will be much less than the advocates of this change anticipate and predict. Only those under twenty-one who are interested politically will participate and from the experience with woman's suffrage; we can be certain that this participation will be a disappointing development for the leaders of this movement. The 21 to 30 age group has one of the lowest percentages of participation in elections at the present time; however, this group will soon be replaced by the 18 to 21 age group.



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POLITICAL SYSTEM

BY ROBERT J. COURTNEY, PH.D.

It takes time to develop the habit of political participation. Before this habit can be cultivated, political interests must be generated. To generate political interest, the eligible participants must recognize the importance and significance of political activity. The atomization of 18 to 21 year age interests mitigate against the possible political concerns of these young men and women. This political interest will be even more difficult to engender during the next decade than it would have been during the 50's and 60's as the demands of the military draft diminishes and as the armed forces move more toward a more voluntary constituency.

The diverse concerns of youth will divert their energies in myriad directions. Those who feel compelled to participate will do so, and political parties will adjust their organizations to include members of this age group in party councils. However, the impact will not be great, and the leaders of another worthy cause will find frustration at the end of the rainbow.

Women have had legal political equality for a couple of generations, but complete equality will not be forthcoming during the Seventies. Their special treatment in many areas of the law will endure. The woman's equal rights principles will be implemented in the economic sphere of job opportunities and equal pay for equal work. The overwhelming majority of women are not interested in complete equality, and will oppose, if necessary, any attempts to make them equally liable for alimony, child support, military service and the elimination of other special privilege areas enjoyed by women today.

The participation of women in politics as candidates for office and top



administrative positions will increase. There will be more women councilmen, more women mayors, more senators and representatives on both the state and national level.

A woman in the Cabinet is not new; Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed the first woman in 1933. However, Eisenhower was the only President to follow suit; we can expect to see another woman in the Cabinet this decade, and more women in high administrative posts will become an accepted practice by the 80's.

By the end of the decade, both major parties will give serious consideration to the possibility of having a woman as a Vice Presidential candidate. Women have had their names placed before the Convention in previous years, but these were only token gestures and recognized by everyone as such. Even Senator Margaret Chase Smith's so-called serious bid for the Presidential nomination was recognized for its symbolic value only. This will change. Women will be given more serious consideration, and when one party makes the move, the other will follow in order not to alienate the female vote. The country is not ready for a woman presidential candidate

and won't be during the 70's, and THE woman vice presidential candidate is not on the horizon; however, the spawning grounds are more fertile than ever, and we should be able to get a glimpse of her by 1980.

The Electoral College will survive yet another attack. For decades now, the one item in the Constitution nearly everyone agrees should be changed is the method of electing the President and Vice President. Why then has this provision survived? Very simply, it is the fact that a sufficient number of people cannot agree on a substitute. There are many political unknowns in the proposals advanced as alternatives. Most people are fearful of venturing into the unknown, and not the least among these are the politicians who have to make the decision and then try to live with it. What effect will any of these alternatives have on the two party system?—the political power of the individual states?—the large states?—the small states?—the campaign strategy?—the financial burdens of campaigns?—and many more. There are plenty of questions to keep us busy for another decade at least.

The government will continue to play an important role in the life of each person. The government will become more involved in the social and economic fabric of society. More laws will be enacted to bring about greater distribution of the wealth; more businesses and industries will come under stricter supervision and control.

The national government will take over the major interstate railroads, and local governing transportation authorities will own and operate the commuter lines. The general public, through taxes, will subsidize mass

transit as the crisis in this area continues to develop. Private enterprise will no longer be interested in mass transportation and the government will become responsible almost by default. Commuter service will be improved. Highways can never be built fast enough to provide uncongested travel during peak hours, and even if they could, their desirability would be questionable on several grounds, e.g., efficiency, economy. More people will be leaving the car at home as workers are captured by the new and more agreeable features of speed, safety, relaxation, and moderate cost.

Governments need continual organizational adjustments. Through the years, revisions of structure, consolidation and/or separation of functions, and in some instances comprehensive constitutional reorganization have resulted. The Seventies will see a continuation of this activity in a number of our state governments as they attempt to overcome the restrictive provisions of the 19th Century in their attempt to catch up with the 70's in the 20th Century.

The power of the Governor will continue to increase at the expense of the Legislature as the people come to realize that governments need action not inaction. Administrators will be given greater discretionary powers in their field as the legislators recognize that the only sensible approach to policy-making is to set the general limits of authority and understand that detailed proposals are an unrealistic attempt to retain administrative discretion in an unwieldy and cumbersome legislative process.

The last place that state government reorganization will occur is in the Legislatures themselves. The political power structure in these bodies makes significant reform virtually impossible, and the people are not that interested in this aspect of reorganization anyway. When Pennsylvania held its limited Constitutional Convention a few years ago an opportunity existed for important legislative reorganization, but the issue was never seriously considered. Most observers knew that the political interests were well protected in the Convention, and that little would be done. There were a few editorials, but no popular concern for this issue. Without popular interest, the Legislatures will remain in the 19th Century.

Local governments, on the other

hand, have been making steady progress toward improving performance and will continue to do so. The old concept of local government officials transacting the affairs of the community on a part-time basis is virtually a thing of the past. During this century, one of the most significant developments in local government has been the emergence of the trained, non-partisan, professional administrator or manager. The success of this innovation has been outstanding and the growth of the movement undiminished. The professional administrator is here to stay. As local communities grow in size, the people realized that part-time government is a luxury which they can no longer afford.

The 70's will continue to emphasize increased professionalization on all levels of government, especially at the state level which has lagged far behind the national government and many of the larger local governments in this respect. The costs of inefficiency are becoming too high to tolerate much longer, and important inroads on this improvidence which exists can be minimized by establishing and enforcing standards of employment—the substitution of the merit system for the patronage system.

The merit system, while better than patronage, will continue with all of its faults throughout the next decade. It will still be virtually impossible to dismiss submarginal employees as well as most incompetents because of the built-in protective mechanisms which exist. It was no doubt true that many of these protections were desirable and necessary in the formative years of the system's development, but now they should be subjected to serious scrutiny. This, of course, will not be done because the special interests can exert sufficient political pressure to make any significant legislative action impossible.

Another aspect of reorganization which will be given increased attention and wider discussion is the movement toward government consolidation. Considerable School District consolidation has already taken place during the last three decades, but the new thrust will focus on the consolidation of the proliferation of the many Authorities and Special Districts—the fastest growing form of governing units today.

There are Recreation Districts, Transportation Authorities, Conservation Districts, and the list could go on. The multiplicity of these units, their overlapping boundaries, their myopic concerns complicate an already complicated crazy-quilt of local governing authority. I do not expect that much will be done to correct this situation in the 70's. However, people will become aware of the problem and discussions will involve more than a handful of people—mainly political scientists—who see this as one of the areas of concern for the future. When this concern is developed in the 70's some action could be forthcoming in the 80's—nothing startling, simply a beginning.

With the total impact of government becoming greater, the discussion of freedom will continue and will become an ever more important factor for our consideration and deliberation. Each new piece of legislation, each new administrative decision, each new levy must be carefully weighed in the light of freedom. As the government expands its power and influence, the bounds of freedom may be pushed back a little further each time; however, the level of freedom may also diminish in the process. Thus, freedom has two important dimensions which must be closely observed as we move into the next decade. The citizen should evaluate all government activities with these two factors in mind—the scope and level of freedom in our society.

The success of the 70's will depend in the final analysis on how well we handle this most important of all elements in our system. The citizen must be constantly aware of the possible erosion of freedom. Law and order can be achieved in a martial state, but wouldn't the concomitant loss of freedom make the price too high? Political, economic and social development must be achieved within the context of freedom.

This will be the challenge of the 70's.

Dr. Courtney, '41, a professor of political science at La Salle, is President of the college's Faculty Senate. He holds advanced degrees from Niagara University and the University of Pennsylvania and has been a member of the La Salle staff since 1946.

Must The World Fight OVERPOPULATION or POPULATION CONTROL?

1980

A La Salle Sociologist assesses some local, national
and international trends.

BY JOHN F. CONNORS, Ph.D.

AS THE SEVENTIES began, the ecological crusade brought the question of overpopulation into prominence on the campuses and in the mass media. Pollution, congestion and famine were seen as the rapidly approaching consequences of irresponsible procreation, human pollution. According to one national columnist, the coed who publicly renounces motherhood for the good of mankind and nature is the new campus hero.

While the ecological crusade brought intense, young disciples into the ranks of those working for population control, this fresh impetus built on a base of growing strength and success for the birth control movement during the sixties. This was a decade of widening acceptance of the pill and then of widespread misgivings about it. It was the decade of public debate among Catholics about the morality of contraception, debate stimulated by Vatican II and climaxed by the encyclical, *On Human Life*.

Following an exchange on the place of contraception in the foreign aid program among Adlai Stevenson, Dwight Eisenhower and J. F. Kennedy, the United States moved from a cautious position to open assistance in family planning under Lyndon Johnson. The decade saw expanding use of public facilities and funds to spread the word of family limitation to the poor in the cities of the United States and to disseminate the appliances thereunto appertaining. This engendered fireworks as Catholic leaders in some places, including Pennsylvania, did battle with state and federal programs.

The birth control tide has moved beyond the issue of contraception. New York state, where Catholics are assumed to have some political clout, has passed a liberal abortion law; and

Catholic leaders in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are fighting to prevent passage of a similar law. Finally, in 1968, the birth rate of the United States reached an all-time low of 17.5 per thousand, slightly below the lowest birth rates during the depression of the thirties. The decline in childbearing has been greatest among Americans in their early twenties, whose fertility has in the past been high. So the fresh concern about population comes at a time when family limitation has become an established fact.

Population scholars have learned from the wreckage of past ventures into prophecy the hazards of forecasting. However, I will attempt a perspective on population trends during the sixties, a tentative examination of population in 1970 for which most of the data is preliminary, and some nervous, well hedged statements about population trends and their human consequences. This will be attempted in three widening circles; for Philadelphia, for the United States, and for the world.

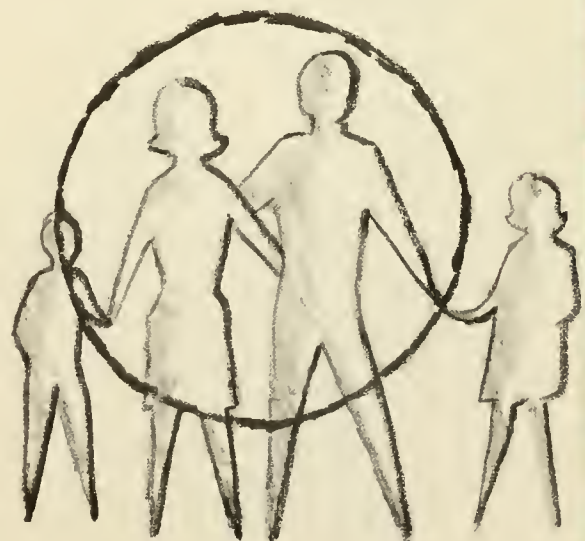
The article is definitely not a call to action, to procreate or to stop procreating, to fight overpopulation or to fight population control. There are so many causes crying for partisans that it is not my intention to provoke the reader to enter the population melee.

According to a release of the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, the nine county area (Philadelphia, Bucks, Delaware, Montgomery and Chester counties in Pennsylvania and Burlington, Gloucester, Camden and Mercer in New Jersey) grew by 10% in the last decade, well below the national rate of 14%. Ecological warriors will bless the difference and regret that the rate for megalopolis and nation was not zero;

others will equate growth with economic vitality and take this as an unhappy omen. The whole megalopolis from above Boston to below Washington will probably show a growth rate below the national average and so a declining share of the nation's population. Greater Boston grew only 5% from 1960 to 1970.

Within the Delaware Valley Region a most significant demographic fact, challenged by Mayor Tate, is that Philadelphia appears to have declined somewhat in population, falling below the two million mark. Population decrease was greater in the industrial suburbs of Chester and Camden than it was in Philadelphia; the harshest challenge in urban revitalization may lie in suburbs such as these across the country, the Garys, Newarks, and Oaklands, which share the problems of the central cities but do not possess the power the central cities can still muster.

—continued



Some scholars argue that more coercive measures may to end the population growth.



Falling numbers in a growing metropolitan area means that the city of Philadelphia now has a much smaller proportion of the inhabitants of the metropolitan area than it did ten years ago, about 38% of the area's over 5 million residents. This is part of a national trend which was evident in the 1960 census. The city of Boston, admittedly an extreme case, now contains less than a quarter of the residents of the Boston Metropolitan area.

An urban sociologist at Northwestern University pointed out that the sprawl of metropolitan areas beyond the political boundaries of the city is seen as a problem only by professional planners and behavioral scientists, that for the great majority of the urbanites it represents a better level and style of living, something they would not reverse. Decreasing numbers in the city proper means decreasing density, and density has been viewed as a prime cause of the ills of the city.

Still, the low and falling proportion of the people in greater Philadelphia who live in the city poses some difficulties in the social and political life of the city. It seems likely that it means decreased influence in state and national governments. The migration to the suburbs has been selective: the poor, the blacks, and the elderly are more likely to stay behind.

An urban sociologist at the University of Wisconsin computed an index of suburbanization to show for American cities the precise extent to which the wealthy and the better educated are concentrated in the suburbs rather than in the central city. Philadelphia showed a greater concentration of the prosperous and college educated in the suburbs and of the poor and the dropouts in the city than any other major city in the study.

The data for 1970 are not yet available, but they are likely to show an intensification of this imbalance between the city of Philadelphia and its suburbs. Whether in 1980 the city-suburban gap in resources will have widened still further depends on several things, e.g., the success of urban renewal, an abating of violent crime, the quality of education in the city's public schools and improvement in the pattern of race relations.

Along with the shift of families in the metropolitan areas to suburbia has come an equally heavy migration of black families from the rural South into the nation's largest urban centers. There has been a concentration of black families in these metropolitan areas in the political center cities. Figures from the 1970 census are not available but the unofficial guess of some city officials is that the proportion of the inhabitants of Philadelphia proper who are non-white is in the vicinity of 35 per cent, compared to 27 per cent in 1960. The proportion of the residents of the entire Philadelphia metropolitan area who are non-white has risen much more slowly, from 16 per cent in 1960 to perhaps 18 per cent in 1970.

Projection or guessing from an unknown base point for 1970 to the percentage of city and metropolis that will be non-white in 1980 is too shaky for this author to attempt. It seems likely however that by 1980 there will be a further appreciable rise in the proportion of the city proper which is non-white and a much smaller increase in the proportion non-white in the entire metro-

politan area. This will be affected by the progress of urban renewal, by the vitality of public and Catholic education, by the extent to which the newer parts of the suburbs are truly open to black families wishing to buy in them.

Some thirteen years ago, Morton Grodzins, a political scientist at the University of Chicago, projected a picture of predominantly black central cities and heavily white suburbs in our large metropolitan areas. Philadelphia may well be moving toward this at the present time, although we might conceivably move toward a truly integrated city and suburbs. If we do continue to move toward the Grodzins model of black city and white suburbs, a crucial question is whether the pattern will be one of central city which is an economic desert or a central city of nearly equal economic stature with the suburbs; a central city treated as a parish by hostile suburbanites or a central city cooperating with and respected by these suburbs.

It is tempting to follow the pessimism of the time and predict the wasteland model, but the question defies answering now. The answer will depend on such things as mutual respect and forbearance between the police and the black community, on the manner in which our rising real income per capita is distributed within the society, and on the leadership, black and white, of the city and nation. The combination of suburbanization, black concentration in the cities, and rising aspirations, frustration and anger among blacks has produced a challenge to La Salle and to other urban institutions.

We face the duty and the practical need of working with leaders and residents of the neighborhood near us and with metropolitan leaders to achieve justice for both blacks and low-income whites, to examine intelligently their grievances, fears and needs, and to help achieve a deescalation of the violence and the rhetoric which can quickly end in destruction

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and repression. Through the activities of Urban Studies and Community Services Center and various individuals on campus, La Salle has done some things to meet this need.

Moving to the national scene we find that the population grew more slowly during the sixties than it had during the fifties. Still some 25 million people were added. If the present rate of increase of one per cent per year should continue through the seventies, the country will grow even more slowly than in the sixties and the population will rise from 204 million to about 225 million. Whether this rate of growth of one per cent persists seems to hinge on our ability to avoid involvement in global war and on the health of the economy. If the one per cent growth rate does not continue through the seventies it seems likely that the actual rate will be lower rather than higher.

This guess is hesitantly projected from the increasing availability of legal abortion on demand, a rising divorce rate, decreasing influence and practice of organized religion, rising levels of education and growing employment of women. An end to the war and the draft, a high level of prosperity through the decade and a reversal of some of the trends just listed just might raise the growth rate.

Some population experts, e.g., Kingsley Davis and Lincoln and Alice Day, favor more vigorous and immediate concentration on the goal of zero population growth. Jean Mayer of the Harvard University Department of Nutrition looks at 48 billion rustproof cans and 26 billion non-degradable bottles produced and discarded here annually and at 800 million pounds of waste produced daily and concludes that to save the ecology of our increasingly affluent nation the population must be decreased as income per capita increases.

Paul and Ann Erlich, biologists at Stanford, concur with Mayer that zero population increase is an insufficient goal; existing numbers in the country and the world must be cut

back. Means proposed to reach zero increase or actual decrease include abolishing or reversing the tax advantages given to married people and parents, an end to fellowships and assistantships in universities for married students, free abortions, abolishing job discrimination against women and bonuses for late marriage, for prolonged childlessness in marriage and for acceptance of sterilization. Some of these scholars indicate that if voluntary and indirect measures do not end the population growth more coercive measures may be necessary.

A Princeton economist and demographer, Ansley Coale looked at the same babies, beer cans and traffic congestion that Jean Mayer saw and concluded that while a goal of zero population growth in the future is inevitable the costs of a crash program to achieve it quickly for the United States would be too high. Writing with a lack of grimness and with a sense of humor rare among scientists, particularly demographers, Coale argued that population growth is only one cause of overcrowding and pollution, that voluntary measures to reduce fertility (including the availability of abortion) are appropriate for the United States now, and that by the time the nation organizes a campaign to lessen fertility, its programs may have to be reversed to try to increase fertility to avoid a declining population.

The fertility of Catholics, of Negroes and of poorer, less educated people has been higher than that of non-Catholics, of whites and of more prosperous and educated people in the United States, though the data is less clear on religion than it is on race and class. This higher fertility has apparently contributed to a slowly rising proportion of Catholics, now about one in four of the nation, and of Negroes, now one in nine. In the case of the poor it has probably contributed to some deepening of their poverty through a lower per capita income and to a fear among eugenicists that our genetic pool is

deteriorating.

As birth rates fell from 1957 to 1968 the Catholic birth rate appears to have fallen more slowly at first than that for non-Catholics, thus widening the gap between Catholic and non-Catholic fertility. By the middle of the sixties Catholic fertility was falling at the same rate as non-Catholic fertility; by the end of the decade, somewhat faster. A research team from Brown studied a sample of wives in Rhode Island in the spring of 1968 shortly before Pope Paul's somewhat controversial encyclical and again a month after the encyclical. The proportion of Catholic wives approving a contraception was 10 per cent higher in the second sample than in the first sample. Chance fluctuation from sampling? Probably not. Feminine negativism? Maybe. Possibly also, the encyclical and the immediate and adverse reaction to it by many Catholic theologians served as a catalyst for change away from the traditional rule.

A study of the sexual and family values of the young, unmarried people, undertaken by some of my students before the encyclical but completed after its publication showed that 76 per cent of the Catholic men and 64 per cent of the Catholic women found contraception acceptable in marriage. In the years following World War II Catholics who were



college graduates were more likely than other Catholics to use rhythm instead of contraceptives and to want a large family. A recently published study by a demographer from Princeton and another from Catholic University showed that the increase in use of contraception by Catholics was greatest among the college educated. In all, it appears that the modest differences in fertility which have existed between Catholics and Protestants will diminish during the 1970's.

Differences in fertility between whites and non-whites and between business and professional families on one hand and manual workers on the other remained large through the 1960's with no narrowing of the relative gap between them visible to this writer. Scholars have predicted the leveling of these differences for many years. Whether they will narrow appreciably in the 70's under the impact of such things as publicly sponsored contraception programs, this sociologist would prefer to wait and see rather than to estimate now.

Despite the pill, the illegitimacy ratio rose substantially during the 1960's; in 1968, one in nineteen white infants and three in ten non-whites were recorded as illegitimate. An increased proportion of these illegitimate births were to white rather than non-white women. Life expectancy increased by nearly a year from 1960 to 1968, especially among non-whites and women.

The most critical population pressures do not exist in greater Philadelphia or in the United States but in the developing nations of the world. The world grew from some 3.0 billion people in 1960 to about 3.6 billion in 1970. It is growing now at a rate of approximately 1.9 per cent a year, a rate that will bring the population to 4.4 billion if it continues. There are grounds for hope that this rate is falling and it can fall without widespread famine or major war, but there is no certainty that this will happen in the next ten years.

I remember telling a population class in my first year of teaching that the world's population was growing at the remarkable rate of 1 per cent

a year and that while this would double the population in sixty-three years the rate would almost certainly fall. Fifteen years later these rates had risen almost 2 per cent.

William and Paul Paddock in *Famine 1975* hold that in this decade, catastrophic famine with accompanying revolution and turmoil will sweep much of Asia, Africa and Latin America. And it is already too late; the catastrophe, they say, is inevitable. When one looks at China's population, perhaps 750 million in 1970 and growing by about 10 million a year, or at India's approximately 550 millions increasing by some 11 million a year, the possibility of major famine seems real enough. Countries in Latin America and the Near East with low levels of living for the average family are growing by 2.5 to 3.5 per cent a year.

Disastrous famine does not seem inevitable. Frank Notestein, president emeritus of the Population Council, recognizes the possibility of severe famine and of world war but still finds reasons for optimism that the world can increase production and curb population growth so that it can provide better nutrition for 6.7 billion people in 2000 A.D. than it does for its occupants today. Gunnar Myrdal, surveying Asia and Latin America, also sees the possibility of increasing poverty, hunger and unrest in this decade, but he sees options for increasing production and controlling fertility and so improving human conditions.



Per capita income appears to be rising in the great majority of countries in the world, though the gap between the rich and poor nations is probably widening. World food production has been increasing slightly faster than population. Population control programs are underway in many underdeveloped countries and some are showing results. China's leaders have, in fact if not in words, abandoned orthodox Marxist doctrine and are promoting population control by contraception, sterilization, permissiveness on abortion, and delayed marriage. Chile and Colombia have initiated population control programs; Mexico has declined to do so. In the developed countries farm production is curtailed to cope with the problem of surpluses.

Much of the problem is not whether we can meet the challenge but whether we will. Some underdeveloped countries have devoted much of their energies to the military and to national glory. Hundreds of millions of dollars will be spent in this decade on war and preparation for war. We in the United States have cut back on foreign aid and defoliated the rice bowl of Southeast Asia. The resources are present for increasing production and for population control, but the practical problems of freeing some of these resources are undeniably complicated.

Urban decay, racial tension, abortion, rising rates of divorce and illegitimacy, catastrophic famine, perhaps nuclear war!

It is understandable that many Americans grip their beer cans firmly and retreat to the den.

There is hope that the grimest predictions will prove to be too pessimistic and that the future will be somewhat better than the present hope.

But no money-back guarantee! ■

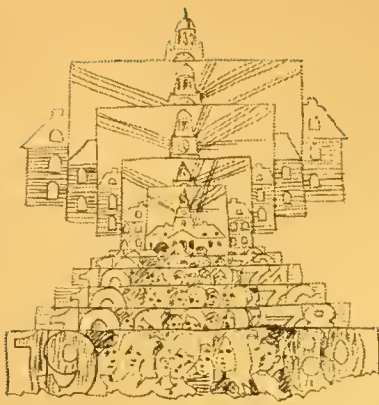
Dr. Connors, an associate professor of sociology at La Salle, received his degrees at Mount St. Mary's College and Catholic U. He has been a member of the college staff since 1955 and teaches courses in population, the city and social change.



1980!

In the decade between now and then, our colleges and universities must face some large and perplexing issues

NINETEEN EIGHTY! A few months ago the date had a comforting remoteness about it. It was detached from today's reality; too distant to worry about. But now, with the advent of a new decade, 1980 suddenly has become the next milepost to strive for. Suddenly, for the nation's colleges and universities and those who care about them, 1980 is not so far away after all.



Campus disruptions: a burning issue for the Seventies

Last year's record	Had disrup- tive protests	Had violent protests
Public universities	43.0%	13.1%
Private universities	70.5%	34.4%
Public 4-yr colleges	21.7%	8.0%
Private nonsectarian 4-yr colleges.	42.6%	7.3%
Protestant 4-yr colleges	17.8%	1.7%
Catholic 4-yr colleges	8.5%	2.6%
Private 2-yr colleges	0.0%	0.0%
Public 2-yr colleges	10.4%	4.5%

1980! BETWEEN NOW AND THEN, our colleges and universities will have more changes to make, more major issues to confront, more problems to solve, more demands to meet, than in any comparable period in their history. In 1980 they also will have:

► **More students to serve**—an estimated 11.5-million, compared to some 7.5-million today.

► **More professional staff members to employ**—a projected 1.1-million, compared to 785,000 today.

► **Bigger budgets to meet**—an estimated \$39-billion in uninflated, 1968-69 dollars, nearly double the number of today.

► **Larger salaries to pay**—\$16,532 in 1968-69 dollars for the average full-time faculty member, compared to \$11,595 last year.

► **More library books to buy**—half a billion dollars' worth, compared to \$200-million last year.

► **New programs that are not yet even in existence**—with an annual cost of \$4.7-billion.

Those are careful, well-founded projections, prepared by one of the leading economists of higher education, Howard R. Bowen. Yet they are only one indication of what is becoming more and more evident in every respect, as our colleges and universities look to 1980:

No decade in the history of higher education—not even the eventful one just ended, with its meteoric record of growth—has come close to what the Seventies are shaping up to be.

1980! BEFORE THEY CAN GET THERE, the colleges and universities will be put to a severe test of their resiliency, resourcefulness, and strength.

No newspaper reader or television viewer needs to be told why. Many colleges and universities enter the Seventies with a burdensome inheritance: a legacy of dissatisfaction, unrest, and disorder on their campuses that has no historical parallel. It will be one of the great issues of the new decade.

Last academic year alone, the American Council on Education found that 524 of the country's 2,342 institutions of higher education experienced disruptive campus protests. The consequences ranged from the occupation of buildings at 275 institutions to the death of one or more persons at eight institutions. In the first eight months of 1969, an insurance-industry clearinghouse reported, campus disruptions caused \$8.9-million in property damage.

Some types of colleges and universities were harder-hit than others—but no type except private two-year colleges escaped completely. (See the table at left for the American Council on Education's breakdown of disruptive and violent protests, according to the kinds of institution that underwent them.)

Harold Hodgkinson, of the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education at the University of California, studied more than 1,200 campuses and found another significant fact: the bigger an institution's enrollment, the greater the likelihood that disruptions took place. For instance:

► Of 501 institutions with fewer than 1,000 students, only 14 per cent reported that the level of protest had increased on their campuses over the past 10 years.

► Of 32 institutions enrolling between 15,000 and 25,000 students, 75 per cent reported an increase in protests.

► Of 9 institutions with more than 25,000 students, all but one reported that protests had increased.

This relationship between enrollments and protests, Mr. Hodgkinson discovered, held true in both the public and the private colleges and universities:

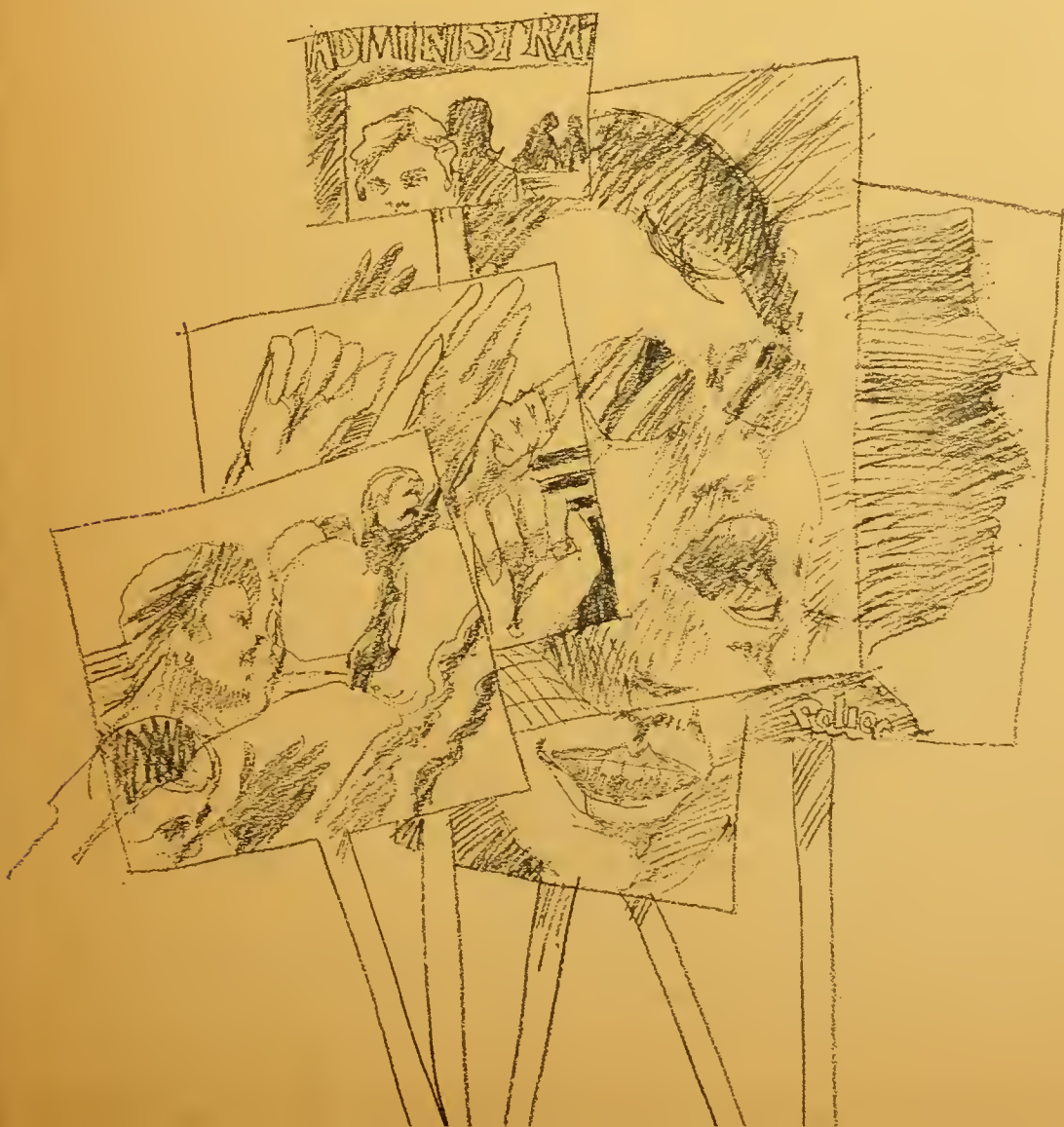
"The public institutions which report an increase in protest have a mean size of almost triple the public institutions that report no change in protest," he found. "The nonsectarian institutions that report increased protest are more than twice the size of the nonsectarian institutions that report no change in protest."

Another key finding: among the faculties at protest-prone institutions, these characteristics were common: "interest in research, lack of interest in teaching, lack of loyalty to the institution, and support of dissident students."

Nor—contrary to popular opinion—were protests confined to one or two parts of the country (imagined by many to be the East and West Coasts). Mr. Hodgkinson found no region in which fewer than 19 per cent of all college and university campuses had been hit by protests.

"It is very clear from our data," he reported, "that, although some areas have had more student protest than others, there is no 'safe' region of the country."

No campus in any region is really 'safe' from protest

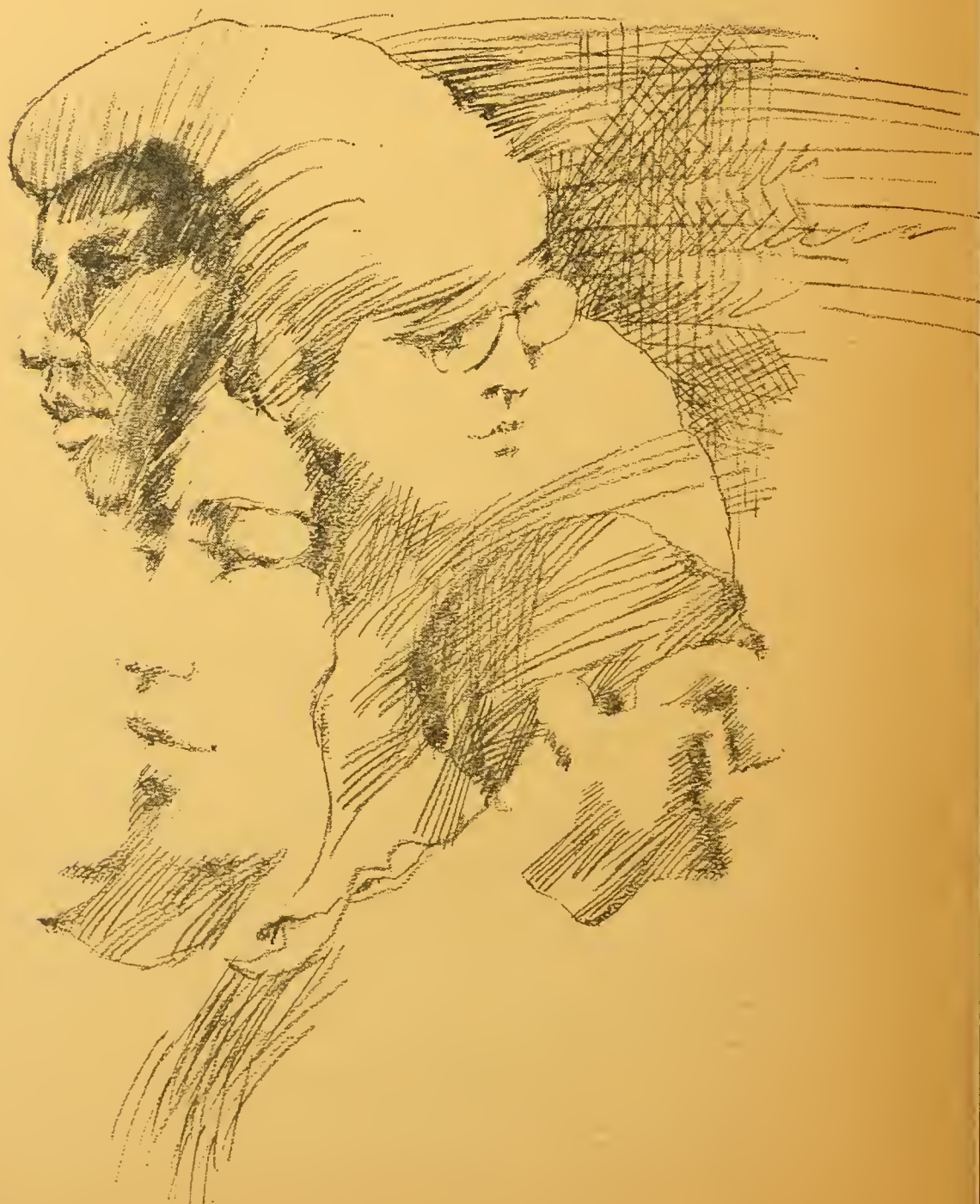


1980!

WHAT WILL BE THE PICTURE by the end of the decade? Will campus disruptions continue—and perhaps spread—throughout the Seventies? No questions facing the colleges and universities today are more critical, or more difficult to answer with certainty.

**Some ominous
reports from
the high schools**

On the dark side are reports from hundreds of high schools to the effect that "the colleges have seen nothing, yet." The National Association of Secondary School Principals, in a random survey, found that 59 per cent of 1,026 senior and junior high schools had experienced some form of student protest last year. A U.S. Office of Education official termed the high school disorders "usually more precipitous,



spontaneous, and riotlike" than those in the colleges. What such rumblings may presage for the colleges and universities to which many of the high school students are bound, one can only speculate.

Even so, on many campuses, there is a guarded optimism. "I know I may have to eat these words tomorrow," said a university official who had served with the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, "but I think we may have turned the corner." Others echo his sentiments.

"If anything," said a dean who almost superstitiously asked that he not be identified by name, "the campuses may be meeting their difficulties with greater success than is society generally—despite the scare headlines.

"The student dissatisfactions are being dealt with, constructively, on many fronts. The unrest appears to be producing less violence and more *reasoned* searches for remedies—although I still cross my fingers when saying so."

Some observers see another reason for believing that the more destructive forms of student protest may be on the wane. Large numbers of students, including many campus activists, appear to have been alienated this year by the violent tactics of extreme radicals. And deep divisions have occurred in Students for a Democratic Society, the radical organization that was involved in many earlier campus disruptions.

In 1968, the radicals gained many supporters among moderate students as a result of police methods in breaking up some of their demonstrations. This year, the opposite has occurred. Last fall, for example, the extremely radical "Weatherman" faction of Students for a Democratic Society deliberately set out to provoke a violent police reaction in Chicago by smashing windows and attacking bystanders. To the Weathermen's disappointment, the police were so restrained that they won the praise of many of their former critics—and not only large numbers of moderate students, but even a number of campus SDS chapters, said they had been "turned off" by the extremists' violence.

The president of the University of Michigan, Robben Fleming, is among those who see a lessening of student enthusiasm for the extreme-radical approach. "I believe the violence and force will soon pass, because it has so little support within the student body," he told an interviewer. "There is very little student support for violence of any kind, even when it's directed at the university."

At Harvard University, scene of angry student protests a year ago, a visitor found a similar outlook. "Students seem to be moving away from a diffuse discontent and toward a rediscovery of the values of workmanship," said the master of Eliot House, Alan E. Heimert. "It's as if they were saying, 'The revolution isn't right around the corner, so I'd better find my vocation and develop myself.'"

Bruce Chalmers, master of Winthrop House, saw "a kind of anti-toxin in students' blood" resulting from the 1969 disorders: "The disruptiveness, emotional intensity, and loss of time and opportunity last year," he said, "have convinced people that, whatever happens, we must avoid replaying that scenario."

A student found even more measurable evidence of the new mood: "At Lamont Library last week I had to wait 45 minutes to get a reserve book. Last spring, during final exams, there was no wait at all."



Despite the scare headlines, a mood of cautious optimism

**Many colleges have
learned a lot
from the disruptions**



**The need now:
to work on reform,
calmly, reasonably**

1980! PARTIALLY UNDERLYING THE CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM is a feeling that many colleges and universities—which, having been peaceful places for decades, were unprepared and vulnerable when the first disruptions struck—have learned a lot in a short time.

When they returned to many campuses last fall, students were greeted with what *The Chronicle of Higher Education* called “a combination of stern warnings against disruptions and conciliatory moves aimed at giving students a greater role in campus governance.”

Codes of discipline had been revised, and special efforts had been made to acquaint students with them. Security forces had been strengthened. Many institutions made it clear that they were willing to seek court injunctions and would call the police if necessary to keep the peace.

Equally important, growing numbers of institutions were recognizing that, behind the stridencies of protest, many student grievances were indeed legitimate. The institutions demonstrated (not merely talked about) a new readiness to introduce reforms. While, in the early days of campus disruptions, some colleges and universities made *ad hoc* concessions to demonstrators under the threat and reality of violence, more and more now began to take the initiative of reform, themselves.

The chancellor of the State University of New York, Samuel B. Gould, described the challenge:

“America’s institutions of higher learning . . . must do more than make piecemeal concessions to change. They must do more than merely defend themselves.

“They must take the initiative, take it in such a way that there is never a doubt as to what they intend to achieve and how all the components of the institutions will be involved in achieving it. They must call together their keenest minds and their most humane souls to sit and probe and question and plan and discard and replan—until a new concept of the university emerges, one which will fit today’s needs but will have its major thrust toward tomorrow’s.”

1980! IF THEY ARE TO ARRIVE AT THAT DATE in improved condition, however, more and more colleges and universities—and their constituencies—seem to be saying they must work out their reforms in an atmosphere of calm and reason.

Cornell University’s vice-president for public affairs, Steven Muller (“My temperament has always been more activist than scholarly”), put it thus before the American Political Science Association:

“The introduction of force into the university violates the very essence of academic freedom, which in its broadest sense is the freedom to inquire, and openly to proclaim and test conclusions resulting from inquiry. . . .

“It should be possible within the university to gain attention and to make almost any point and to persuade others by the use of reason. Even if this is not always true, it is possible to accomplish these ends by nonviolent and by noncoercive means.

“Those who choose to employ violence or coercion within the university cannot long remain there without destroying the whole fabric

of the academic environment. Most of those who today believe otherwise are, in fact, pitiable victims of the very degradation of values they are attempting to combat."

Chancellor Gould has observed:

"Among all social institutions today, the university allows more dissent, takes freedom of mind and spirit more seriously, and, under considerable sufferance, labors to create a more ideal environment for free expression and for the free interchange of ideas and emotions than any other institution in the land. . . .

"But when dissent evolves into disruption, the university, also by its very nature, finds itself unable to cope . . . without clouding the real issues beyond hope of rational resolution. . . ."

The president of the University of Minnesota, Malcolm Moos, said not long ago:

"The ills of our campuses and our society are too numerous, too serious, and too fateful to cause anyone to believe that serenity is the proper mark of an effective university or an effective intellectual community. Even in calmer times any public college or university worthy of the name has housed relatively vocal individuals and groups of widely diverging political persuasions. . . . The society which tries to get its children taught by fettered and fearful minds is trying not only to destroy its institutions of higher learning, but also to destroy itself. . . .

"[But] . . . violation of the rights or property of other citizens, on or off the campus, is plainly wrong. And it is plainly wrong no matter how high-minded the alleged motivation for such activity. Beyond that, those who claim the right to interfere with the speech, or movement, or safety, or instruction, or property of others on a campus—and claim that right because their hearts are pure or their grievance great—destroy the climate of civility and freedom without which the university simply cannot function as an educating institution."

**Can dissent exist
in a climate of
freedom and civility?**



**What part should
students have in
running a college?**

1980! THAT "CLIMATE OF CIVILITY AND FREEDOM" appears to be necessary before the colleges and universities can come to grips, successfully, with many of the other major issues that will confront them in the decade.

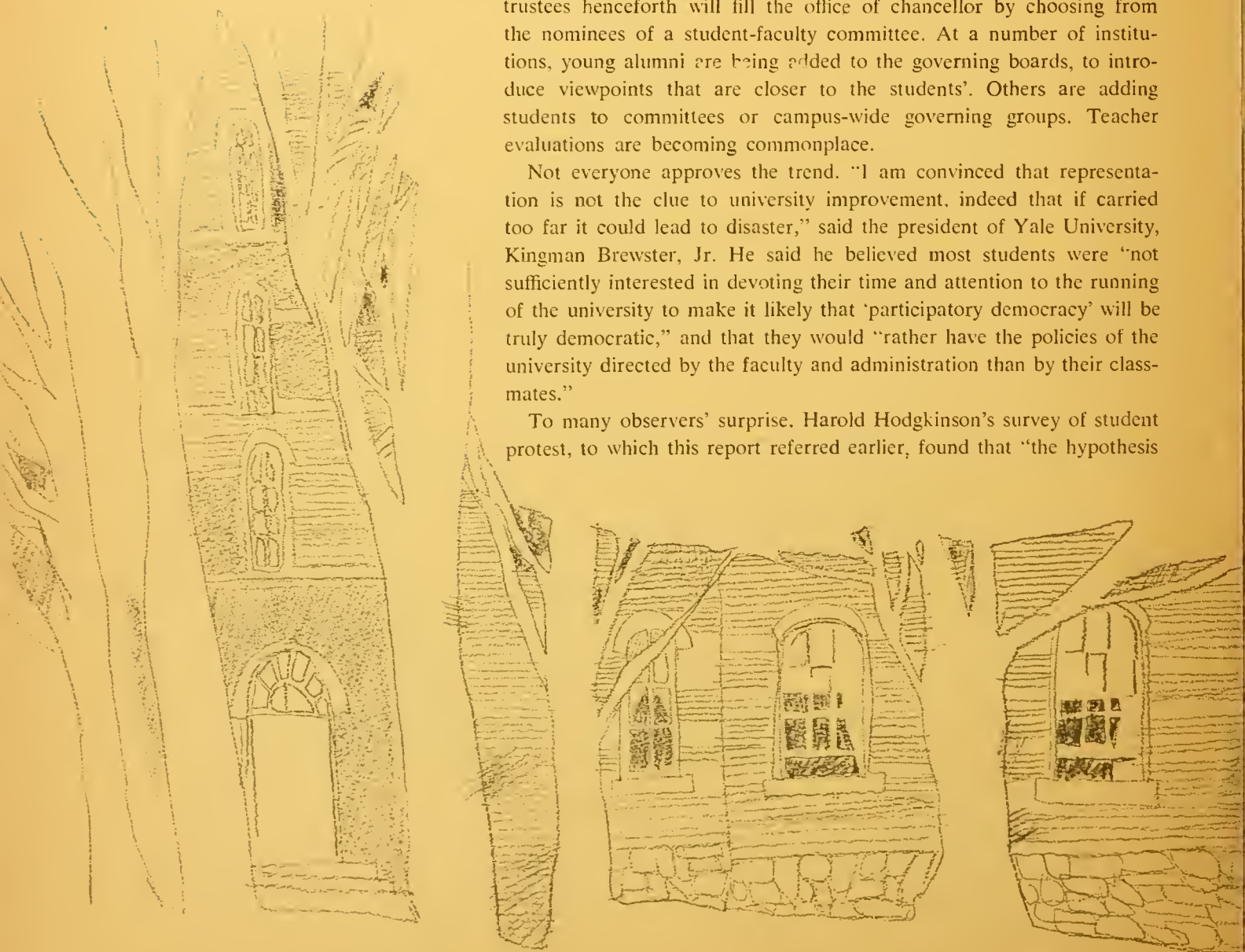
Those issues are large and complex. They touch all parts of the college and university community—faculty, students, administrators, board members, and alumni—and they frequently involve large segments of the public, as well. Many are controversial; some are potentially explosive. Here is a sampling:

► **What is the students' rightful role in the running of a college or university?** Should they be represented on the institution's governing board? On faculty and administrative committees? Should their evaluations of a teacher's performance in the classroom play a part in the advancement of his career?

Trend: Although it is just getting under way, there's a definite movement toward giving students a greater voice in the affairs of many colleges and universities. At Wesleyan University, for example, the trustees henceforth will fill the office of chancellor by choosing from the nominees of a student-faculty committee. At a number of institutions, young alumni are being added to the governing boards, to introduce viewpoints that are closer to the students'. Others are adding students to committees or campus-wide governing groups. Teacher evaluations are becoming commonplace.

Not everyone approves the trend. "I am convinced that representation is not the clue to university improvement, indeed that if carried too far it could lead to disaster," said the president of Yale University, Kingman Brewster, Jr. He said he believed most students were "not sufficiently interested in devoting their time and attention to the running of the university to make it likely that 'participatory democracy' will be truly democratic," and that they would "rather have the policies of the university directed by the faculty and administration than by their classmates."

To many observers' surprise, Harold Hodgkinson's survey of student protest, to which this report referred earlier, found that "the hypothesis



that increased student control in institutional policy-making would result in a decrease in student protest is not supported by our data at all. The reverse would seem to be more likely." Some 80 per cent of the 355 institutions where protests had increased over the past 10 years reported that the students' policy-making role had increased, too.

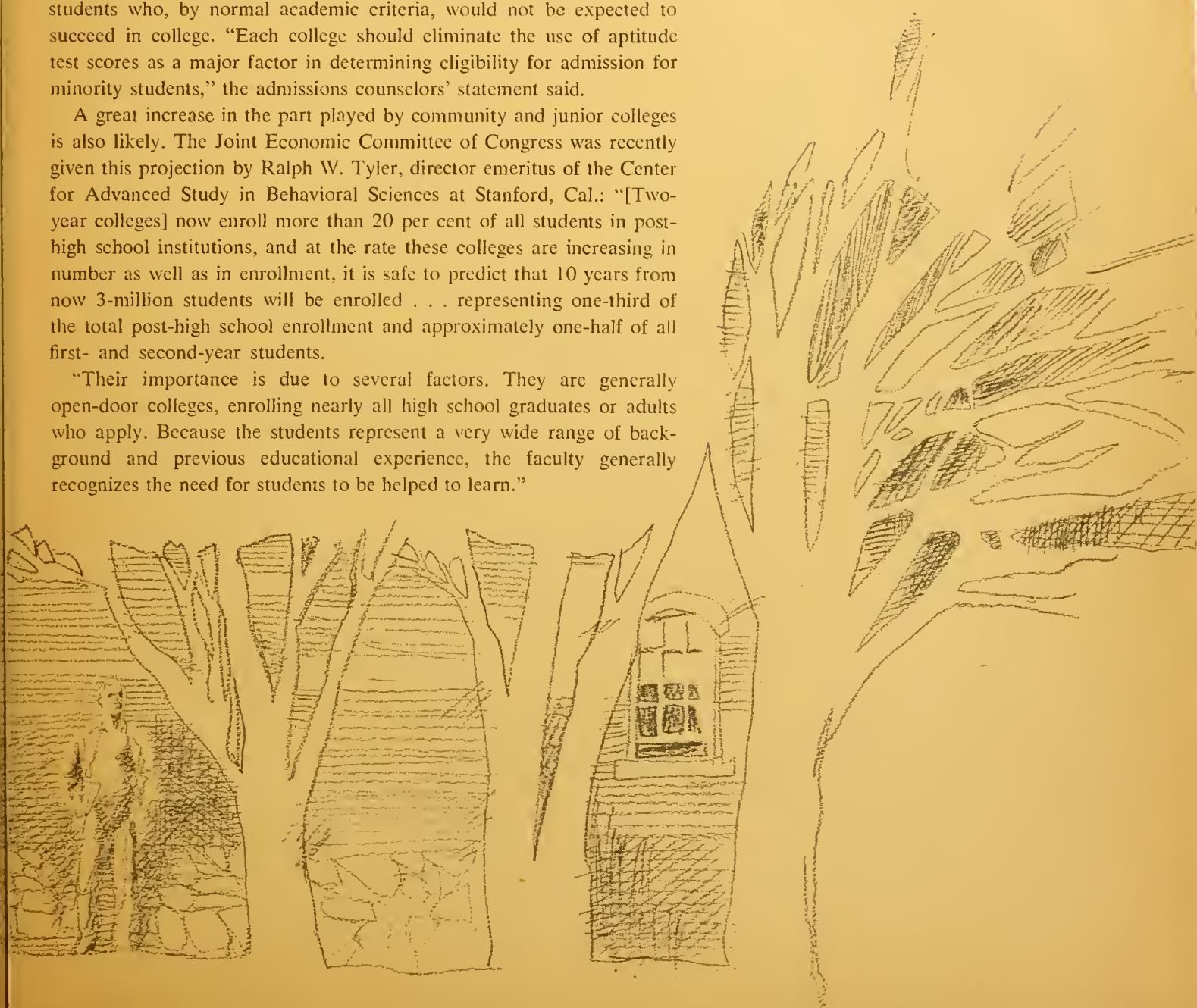
► **How can the advantages of higher education be extended to greater numbers of minority-group youths?** What if the quality of their pre-college preparation makes it difficult, if not impossible, for many of them to meet the usual entrance requirements? Should colleges modify those requirements and offer remedial courses? Or should they maintain their standards, even if they bar the door to large numbers of disadvantaged persons?

Trend: A statement adopted this academic year by the National Association of College Admissions Counselors may contain some clues. At least 10 per cent of a college's student body, it said, should be composed of minority students. At least half of those should be "high-risk" students who, by normal academic criteria, would not be expected to succeed in college. "Each college should eliminate the use of aptitude test scores as a major factor in determining eligibility for admission for minority students," the admissions counselors' statement said.

A great increase in the part played by community and junior colleges is also likely. The Joint Economic Committee of Congress was recently given this projection by Ralph W. Tyler, director emeritus of the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, Cal.: "[Two-year colleges] now enroll more than 20 per cent of all students in post-high school institutions, and at the rate these colleges are increasing in number as well as in enrollment, it is safe to predict that 10 years from now 3-million students will be enrolled . . . representing one-third of the total post-high school enrollment and approximately one-half of all first- and second-year students.

"Their importance is due to several factors. They are generally open-door colleges, enrolling nearly all high school graduates or adults who apply. Because the students represent a very wide range of background and previous educational experience, the faculty generally recognizes the need for students to be helped to learn."

What about the enrollment of youths from minority groups?



**Negro institutions:
what's their future
in higher education?**

► **What is the future of the predominantly Negro institutions of higher education?**

Trend: Shortly after the current academic year began, the presidents of 111 predominantly Negro colleges—"a strategic national resource . . . more important to the national security than those producing the technology for nuclear warfare," said Herman H. Long, president of Talladega College—formed a new organization to advance their institutions' cause. The move was born of a feeling that the colleges were orphans in U.S. higher education, carrying a heavy responsibility for educating Negro students yet receiving less than their fair share of federal funds, state appropriations, and private gifts; losing some of their best faculty members to traditionally white institutions in the rush to establish "black studies" programs; and suffering stiff competition from the white colleges in the recruitment of top Negro high school graduates.

► **How can colleges and universities, other than those with predominantly black enrollments, best meet the needs and demands of non-white students?** Should they establish special courses, such as black studies? Hire more nonwhite counselors, faculty members, administrators? Accede to some Negroes' demands for separate dormitory facilities, student unions, and dining-hall menus?

Trend: "The black studies question, like the black revolt as a whole, has raised all the fundamental problems of class power in American life, and the solutions will have to run deep into the structure of the institutions themselves," says a noted scholar in Negro history, Eugene D. Genovese, chairman of the history department at the University of Rochester.

Three schools of thought on black studies now can be discerned in American higher education. One, which includes many older-generation Negro educators, holds black studies courses in contempt. Another, at the opposite extreme, believes that colleges and universities must go to great lengths to atone for past injustices to Negroes. The third, between the first two groups, feels that "some forms of black studies are legitimate intellectual pursuits," in the words of one close observer, "but that generally any such program must fit the university's traditional patterns." The last group, most scholars now believe, is likely to prevail in the coming decade.

As for separatist movements on the campuses, most have run into provisions of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964, which bars discrimination in housing and eating facilities.

► **What should be the role of the faculty in governing an institution of higher education?** When no crisis is present, do most faculty members really want an active part in governance? Or, except for supervising the academic program, do they prefer to concentrate on their own teaching and research?

Trend: In recent years, observers have noted that many faculty members were more interested in their disciplines—history or physics or medicine—than in the institutions they happened to be working for at the time. This seemed not unnatural, since more and more faculty members were moving from campus to campus and thus had less opportunity than their predecessors to develop a strong loyalty to one institution.



But it often meant that the general, day-to-day running of a college or university was left to administrative staff members, with faculty members devoting themselves to their scholarly subject-matter.

Campus disorders appear to have arrested this trend at some colleges and universities, at least temporarily. Many faculty members—alarmed at the disruptions of classes or feeling closer to the students' cause than to administrators and law officers—rekindled their interest in the institutions' affairs. At other institutions, however, as administrators and trustees responded to student demands by pressing for academic reforms, at least some faculty members have resisted changing their ways. Said the president of the University of Massachusetts, John W. Lederle, not long ago: "Students are beginning to discover that it is not the administration that is the enemy, but sometimes it is the faculty that drags its feet." Robert Taylor, vice-president of the University of Wisconsin, was more optimistic: student pressures for academic reforms, he said, might "bring the professors back not only to teaching but to commitment to the institution."

**The faculty:
what is its role
in campus governance?**





**Can the quality
of teaching
be improved?**

► **How can the quality of college teaching be improved?** In a system in which the top academic degree, the Ph.D., is based largely on a man's or woman's research, must teaching abilities be neglected? In universities that place a strong emphasis on research, how can students be assured of a fair share of the faculty members' interest and attention in the classroom?

Trend: The coming decade is likely to see an intensified search for an answer to the teaching-"versus"-research dilemma. "Typical Ph.D. training is simply not appropriate to the task of undergraduate teaching and, in particular, to lower-division teaching in most colleges in this country," said E. Alden Dunham of the Carnegie Corporation, in a recent book. He recommended a new "teaching degree," putting "a direct focus upon undergraduate education."

Similar proposals are being heard in many quarters. "The spectacular growth of two- and four-year colleges has created the need for teachers who combine professional competence with teaching interests, but who neither desire nor are required to pursue research as a condition of their employment," said Herbert Weisinger, graduate dean at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. He proposed a two-track program for Ph.D. candidates: the traditional one for those aiming to teach at the graduate level, and a new track for students who want to teach undergraduates. The latter would teach for two years in community or four-year colleges in place of writing a research dissertation.

► **What changes should be made in college and university curricula?** To place more emphasis on true learning and less on the attainment of grades, should "Pass" and "Fail" replace the customary grades of A, B, C, D, and F?

Trend: Here, in the academic heart of the colleges and universities, some of the most exciting developments of the coming decade appear certain to take place. "From every quarter," said Michael Brick and Earl J. McGrath in a recent study for the Institute of Higher Education at Teachers College of Columbia University, "evidence is suggesting

that the 1970's will see vastly different colleges and universities from those of the 1960's." Interdisciplinary studies, honors programs, independent study, undergraduate work abroad, community service projects, work-study programs, and non-Western studies were some of the innovations being planned or under way at hundreds of institutions.

Grading practices are being re-examined on many campuses. So are new approaches to instruction, such as television, teaching machines, language laboratories, comprehensive examinations. New styles in classrooms and libraries are being tried out; students are evaluating faculty members' teaching performance and participating on faculty committees at more than 600 colleges, and plans for such activity are being made at several-score others.

By 1980, the changes should be vast, indeed.

1980! BETWEEN NOW AND THE BEGINNING of the next decade, one great issue may underlie all the others —and all the others may become a part of *it*. When flatly stated, this issue sounds innocuous; yet its implications are so great that they can divide faculties, stir students, and raise profound philosophical and practical questions among presidents, trustees, alumni, and legislators:

► **What shall be the nature of a college or university in our society?**

Until recently, almost by definition, a college or university was accepted as a neutral in the world's political and ideological arenas; as dispassionate in a world of passions; as having what one observer called "the unique capacity to walk the razor's edge of being both in and out of the world, and yet simultaneously in a unique relationship with it."

The college or university was expected to revere knowledge, wherever knowledge led. Even though its research and study might provide the means to develop more destructive weapons of war (as well as life-saving medicines, life-sustaining farming techniques, and life-enhancing intellectual insights), it pursued learning for learning's sake and rarely questioned, or was questioned about, the validity of that process.

The college or university was dedicated to the proposition that there were more than one side to every controversy, and that it would explore them all. The proponents of all sides had a hearing in the academic world's scheme of things, yet the college or university, sheltering and protecting them all, itself would take no stand.

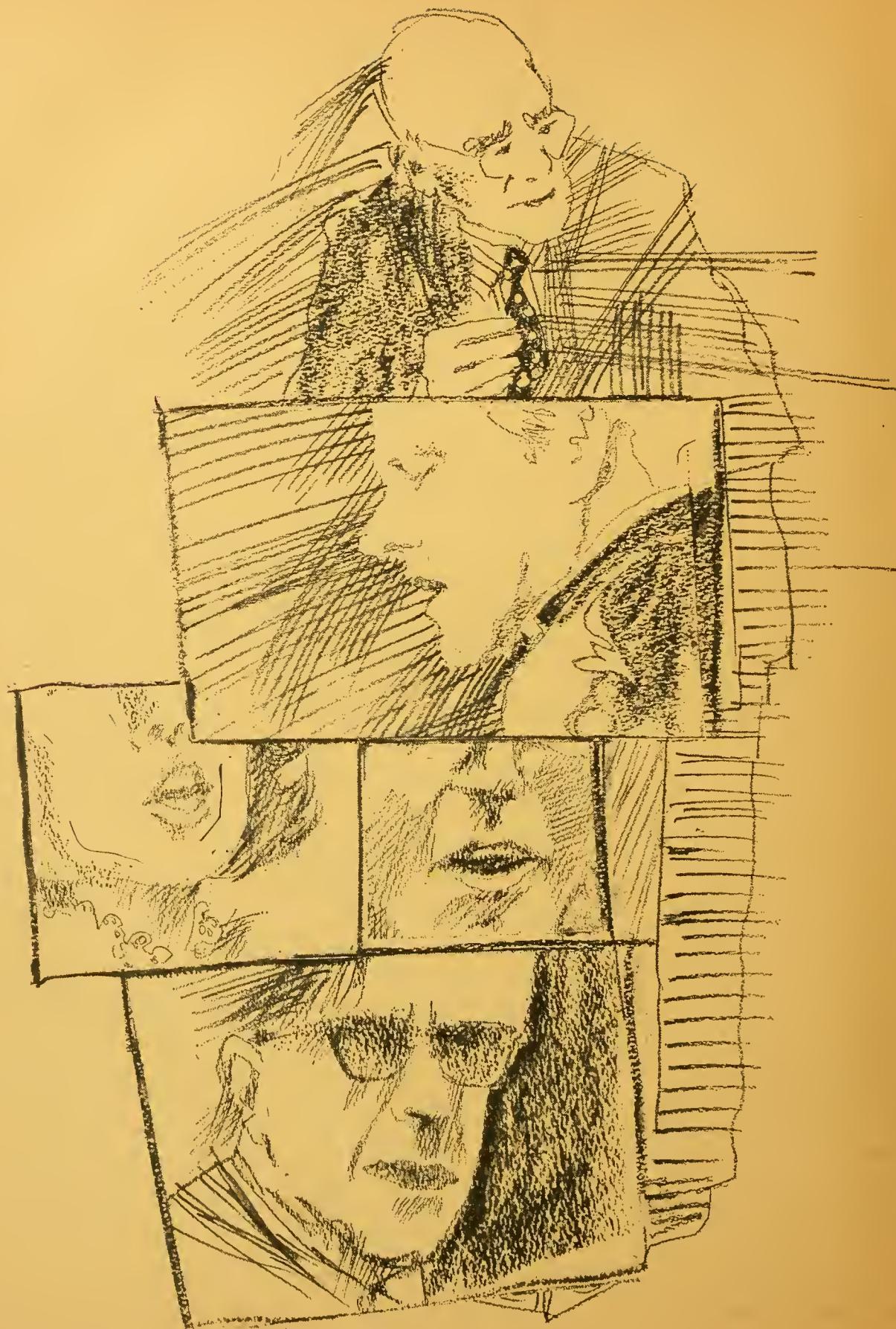
Today the concept that an institution of higher education should be neutral in political and social controversies—regardless of its scholars' personal beliefs—is being challenged both on and off the campuses.

Those who say the colleges and universities should be "politicized" argue that neutrality is undesirable, immoral—and impossible. They say the academic community must be responsible, as Carl E. Schorske, professor of history at the University of California at Berkeley, wrote in *Publications of the Modern Language Association*, for the "implications of its findings for society and mankind." "The scholar's zeal for truth without consequences," said Professor Schorske, has no place on the campus today.

Julian Bond, a Negro member of the Georgia state senate, argued

**One great question
will tower above
all others**





the point thus, before the annual meeting of the American Council on Education:

"Man still makes war. He still insists that one group subordinate its wishes and desires to that of another. He still insists on gathering material wealth at the expense of his fellows and his environment. Men and nations have grown arrogant, and the struggle of the Twentieth Century has continued.

"And while the struggle has continued, the university has remained aloof, a center for the study of why man behaves as he does, but never a center for the study of how to make man behave in a civilized manner. . . .

"Until the university develops a politics or—in better terms, perhaps, for this gathering—a curriculum and a discipline that stifles war and poverty and racism, until then, the university will be in doubt."

Needless to say, many persons disagree that the college or university should be politicized. The University of Minnesota's President Malcolm Moos stated their case not long ago:

"More difficult than the activism of violence is the activism that seeks to convert universities, as institutions, into political partisans thumping for this or that ideological position. Yet the threat of this form of activism is equally great, in that it carries with it a threat to the unique relationship between the university and external social and political institutions.

"Specifically, universities are uniquely the place where society builds its capacity to gather, organize, and transmit knowledge; to analyze and clarify controverted issues; and to define alternative responses to issues. Ideology is properly an object of study or scholarship. But when it becomes the starting-point of intellect, it threatens the function uniquely cherished by institutions of learning.

". . . It is still possible for members of the university community—its faculty, its students, and its administrators—to participate fully and freely as individuals or in social groups with particular political or ideological purposes. The entire concept of academic freedom, as developed on our campuses, presupposes a role for the teacher as teacher, and the scholar as scholar, and the university as a place of teaching and learning which can flourish free from external political or ideological constraints.

". . . Every scholar who is also an active and perhaps passionate citizen . . . knows the pitfalls of ideology, fervor, and *a priori* truths as the starting-point of inquiry. He knows the need to beware of his own biases in his relations with students, and his need to protect their autonomy of choice as rigorously as he would protect his own. . . .

"Like the individual scholar, the university itself is no longer the dispassionate seeker after truth once it adopts controverted causes which go beyond the duties of scholarship, teaching, and learning. But unlike the individual scholar, the university has no colleague to light the fires of debate on controverted public issues. And unlike the individual scholar, it cannot assert simply a personal choice or judgment when it enters the field of political partisanship, but must seem to assert a corporate judgment which obligates, or impinges upon, or towers over what might be contrary choices by individuals within its community.

Should colleges and universities take ideological stands?

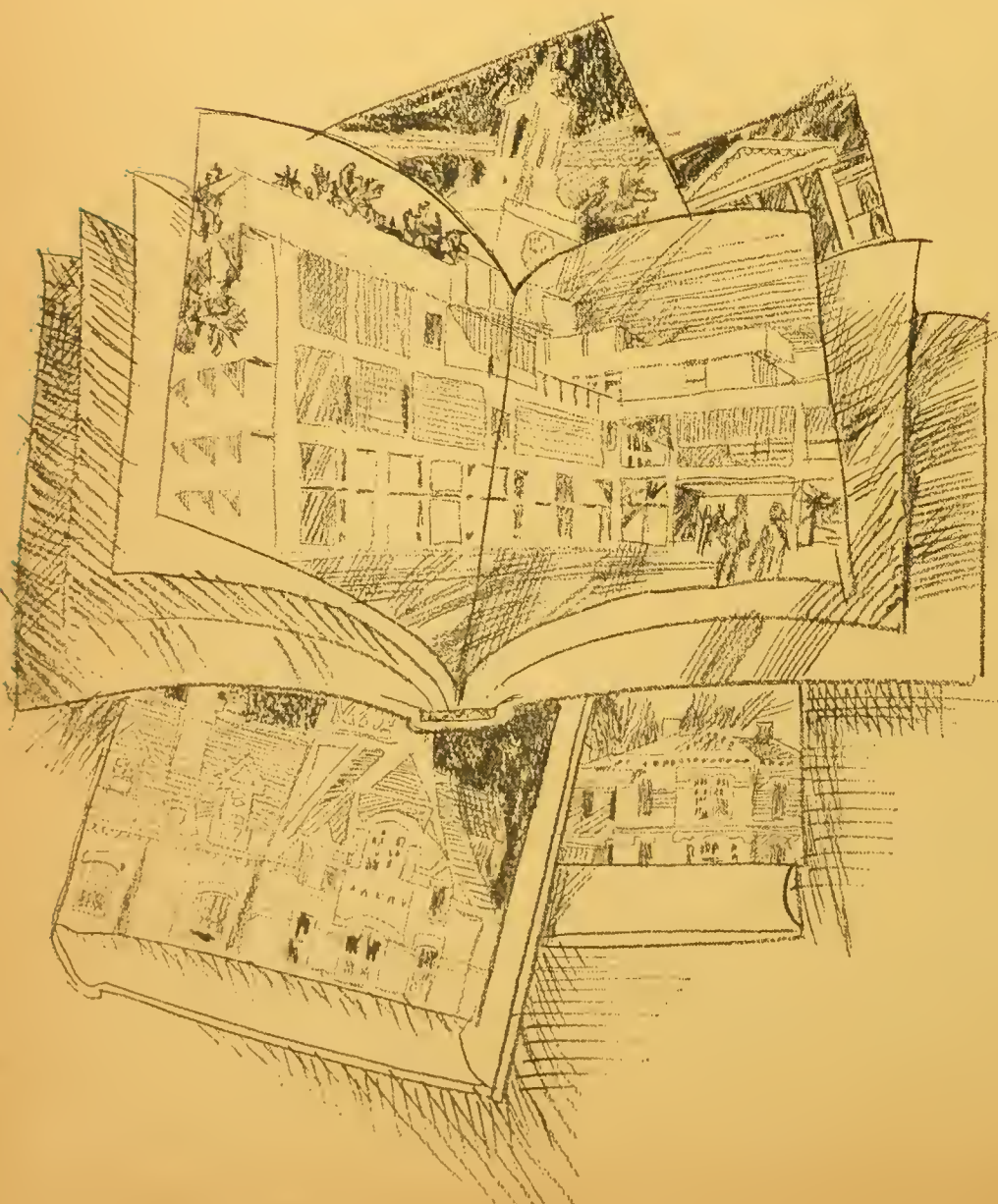


"To this extent, it loses its unique identity among our social institutions. And to this extent it diminishes its capacity to protect the climate of freedom which nourishes the efficiency of freedom."

1980! WHAT WILL THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY be like, if it survives this tumultuous decade? If it comes to grips with the formidable array of issues that confront it? If it makes the painful decisions that meeting those issues will require?

Along the way, how many of its alumni and alumnae will give it the understanding and support it must have if it is to survive? Even if they do not always agree in detail with its decisions, will they grant it the strength of their belief in its mission and its conscience?

Illustrations by Jerry Dadds



The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the persons listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization informally associated with the American Alumni Council. The editors, it should be noted, speak for themselves and not for their institutions; and not all the editors necessarily agree with all the points in this report. All rights reserved; no part may be reproduced without express permission.

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James Meredith Discusses Racial Peace:

"THE FUTURE OF BLACK AMERICA IS NO LONGER IN THE HANDS OF WHITE AMERICA!"

JAMES MEREDITH, who became the first black student to enroll at the University of Mississippi in 1962, told a La Salle audience that "the biggest problem a black man faces today is to utilize his own resources in the financial area."

Speaking at the Union Theatre on Sept. 22, Meredith added that the black man is proportionately worse off today than he was in 1940.

"It may be true that more blacks are graduating from high school, but more whites are too. On a comparative level, the gap between whites and blacks is becoming wider than narrower."

Meredith, 36, now a lawyer in New York, said that the future of black America is no longer in the hands of white America, and that civil rights legislation is a "waste of time" because it is the people who run America.

"Unless you get a change in the people's mentality, no legislation can have significance."

Replying to a white man in the audience who asked what a concerned white can do to help, Meredith said: "What you have to do is improve your own life. If you live in this (changing) community and want to do something to make life more liveable here, do something for yourself, not for the poor blacks."

Meredith, who grew up on a farm in Mississippi, described the first 15 years of his life as "sheltered" from the realities of being black. He went to Florida for his last year of high school, and "this is where I really started to learn about life."

Explaining how Florida blacks thought Mississippi blacks to be inferior, Meredith described an essay contest that he won over two white



finalists despite a teacher who insisted on changing the English because it was "embarrassing" her.

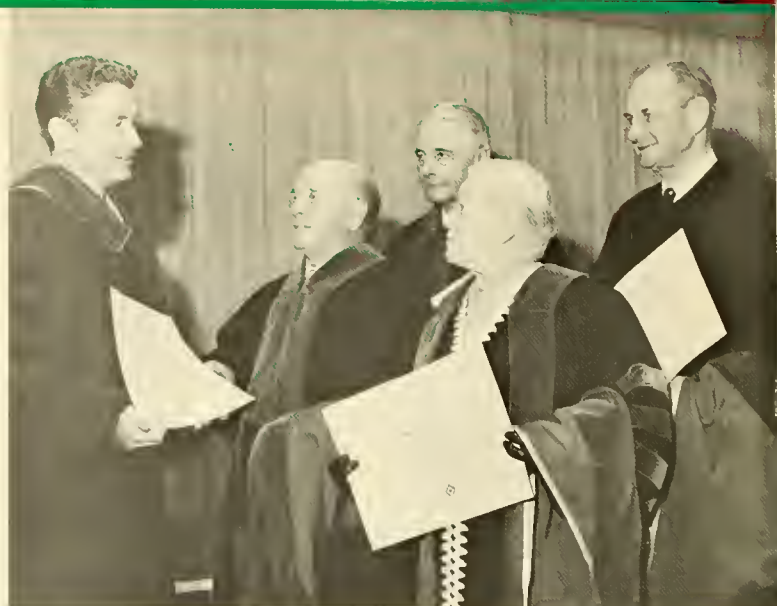
"After I won, they had this big assembly—this was a huge high school—and the principal got up and he did *not* congratulate James Meredith for winning. He condemned his student body for letting this ignorant Negro out of Mississippi come down here and embarrass him."

Meredith, who became the youngest sergeant in the history of the Air Force after graduation from high school, served nine years in the service, much of it in Japan.

"I discovered in Japan that when you went outside the influence of the Americans that you were just another individual. This was a fantastic experience. . . . Then I knew that America did not have to be the way it was. So I left Japan with one purpose, to change America and to build for myself and for my children, to open the doors and make this a completely free and open society. I didn't go back to Mississippi to crack the race barrier—I never recognized a barrier."

Stating that "the western civiliza-

Brother Daniel W. Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., (left), presents doctor of fine arts degree to Eugene Ormandy, musical director of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, during the college's annual Honors Convocation, Nov. 10. Other recipients of honorary degrees were Mrs. Margaret Webster Plass (right foreground) prominent authority on African art and anthropology; Richardson Dilworth (left background), president of the Philadelphia Board of Education, and Morris Duane, Esq., prominent civic leader and chairman of the Board of the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Foundation. Some 287 students were honored.



tion has been built and is based on violence," Meredith said that violence has throughout history been our way of life.

"I spent the first nine years of my adult life in the military and I have a very high respect for the military . . . I know that if you don't protect it, somebody else will take it . . . This is just the way human nature is . . . it's not good that way, but it's been that way . . . Eisenhower was one of the calmest, most peaceful individuals we ever had, but he was also our leading general. It's an indication of my belief that the fact that you're military doesn't make you also bad."

Meredith spent the better part of the day on campus, speaking both in the afternoon and evening to overflow audiences. His appearance was part of the Fall Concert & Lecture Series arranged by Emery C. Mollenhauer, F.S.C., Ph.D., vice president of academic affairs. Among the other speakers were Harrison Salisbury, Pulitzer Prize-winning correspondent of the *New York Times*; author Gay Talese, and Rudolph Bing, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera.

College Opens 108th Year With First (Day) Coeds

FOR THE FIRST TIME in its 108 year history, the college became completely coeducational when it opened its doors for the fall semester on Sept. 8.

College authorities announced an enrollment of 3,581 in the day school including 864 freshmen (of which 148 are women) and 200 transfer students (including 65 women). The evening division's enrollment of 3,015 students includes 600 freshmen. Women comprise about 15% of the evening

division enrollment, as they did last year.

La Salle admitted women into its evening division for the first time in February, 1967, and into its summer sessions the following June. The college admitted women into its day program on a part-time basis last September when 33 students from the Germantown Hospital School of Nursing attended classes three days a week for up to 35 credits towards a college degree.

In addition to a number of new individual courses, La Salle is offering new program of studies in speech and drama leading to a bachelor of arts degree. The program is under the direction of Dan Rodden, associate professor of English, and founder and managing director of the college's highly successful summer Music Theatre.

A new core curriculum has been developed in the School of Business this year covering the functional aspects of business administration and analytical technique. Students now have additional requirements in mathematics and computer sciences, but have more flexibility in the selection of business courses and more electives available within the business area. A new professional option, quantitative analysis, has also been added to the program.

Tuition has been increased to \$1,600 a year for arts and business and \$1,700 for science. Room and board is \$525.00 a semester, and evening division tuition is \$38.00 per credit hour.

La Salle, which recently announced a \$20 million "Program for the '70's" expansion program for the next decade, is presently constructing two new buildings on campus which are expected to be ready for occupancy by September, 1971—a \$3.6 million classroom build-

ing and a \$3.5 million Hayman Hall Athletic Facilities building.

Lumsden Succeeds Kirk As La Salle Swim Coach

JACK LUMSDEN, former La Salle All-American and Middle Atlantic AAU champion swimmer, has been named the college's swimming coach, and intramural director, it was announced by athletic director John J. Conboy.

Lumsden, 49, succeeds the late Joe Kirk, whose La Salle swimming teams compiled a 213-65 record in dual meets. A former pupil of Kirk, Lumsden served as assistant swimming coach and intramural director at Villanova University for eleven years before becoming recreation supervisor at the new facilities of Thomas Jefferson University Medical College in 1968.

A 1938 graduate of Northeast Catholic High, Lumsden launched his collegiate career at St. Joseph's College where he had the unique experience of coaching while being a member of the Hawk swimming teams for two years. For eight straight years he was the Middle Atlantic AAU 50 yd. freestyle champion; during the war he twice defended his title as a member of the United States Coast Guard.

In 1944, Lumsden teamed with Henry Steingass, Jim Shand, and Joe Verdeur, who later became an Olympic star and All-American at La Salle, under the tutelage of Kirk, to win the National AAU swimming title. This marked the first time in the history of the meet that a four man squad had captured the team championship. It was also the first Philadelphia team ever to win the National AAU championship.

Following the war, Lumsden trans-



John J. Keenan, '52, is the new editor of *Four Quarters*.

ferred to La Salle where he competed so well in the 50, 100, and 200 yd. freestyle events that he was named to the NCAA All-American swimming team in 1947 and 1948. In 1947, he teamed with Verdeur and George Shaw to will the Eastern Intercollegiate 300 yd. medley relay at Harvard.

RCA Awards Grant For Electronic Physics

THE EVENING DIVISION electronic physics department has been awarded a three year grant of \$4,000 annually for an RCA lectureship in modern communications, it was announced by Humboldt W. Leverenz, RCA staff vice president and chairman of the RCA educational aid committee.

The grant will be used for a modern communications course which is being offered this fall on Monday evenings from 7:00 to 10:00 P.M. Included in the course, being taught by Dr. Leonard Schiff, will be an introduction to communication systems and techniques, with equal emphasis on analog and digital systems and stress on their interrelation.

Dr. Juan Amodei, chairman of La Salle's electronic physics department, said that the course is offered not only for La Salle students but for graduate engineers wishing to refresh or update their training.

As part of this program, the college is also again offering a "Computer Systems" course on Tuesday evenings, from 7:00 to 10:00 P.M., taught by Dr. Robert Winder.

Keenan Named Editor of *Four Quarters*

JOHN J. KEENAN, '52, an associate professor of English, has been named

editor of *Four Quarters*, the literary magazine published by the faculty of the college.

Keenan succeeds Brother Edward Patrick Sheekey, F.S.C., associate professor of English, and one of the founders of *Four Quarters* in 1951. Brother Sheekey, who served as editor for the past ten years, retired from that position for reasons of health.

The new editor has been a member of the La Salle faculty since 1959. He previously held an editorial position in private industry. A free lance writer himself, Keenan has published in *Four Quarters*, *La Salle Magazine*, *College English*, *Commonweal*, and other journals. He has also served as editor of the college's *Bulletin* and other college publications.

Asked about his plans for the magazine, Keenan said: "I hope to continue the excellent work of Brother Patrick. If anything, I would like to broaden the scope of *Four Quarters* to include more articles from a variety of fields other than literature."

Music Theatre Breaks Attendance Mark Again

THE COLLEGE'S MUSIC THEATRE enjoyed another record-breaking season this summer, according to figures announced by founder and managing director Dan Rodden.

Some 23,600 patrons—100.07% of capacity for the 382 seat theatre, watched performances of Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet," which ran from July 1 to July 26, and "Man of La Mancha," from August 5 to Sept. 6.

The 1970 attendance was nearly 2,000 higher than the previous record set in 1968 when MUSIC THEATRE presented "My Fair Lady" and "Kiss Me, Kate."

Crowds for the final two weeks of "Bitter Sweet" exceeded any two week total in MUSIC THEATRE's nine year history but that record was smashed, in turn, by each two-week period of "Man of La Mancha." The final week of "Man" was the biggest single week in La Salle's history. Almost 184,000 patrons have now watched the 19 MUSIC THEATRE productions.

The presentation of "Man of La Mancha" marked the first time ever that MUSIC THEATRE had presented a play while it was still on its initial run on Broadway.

Both shows drew wide acclaim from the critics. In reviewing "Bitter Sweet," Philadelphia *Inquirer* critic Daniel Webster said: "The production is bathed in sunshine, verve and polish." Samuel Singer, of the *Inquirer*, lauded "Man of La Mancha" for its "Imagination in staging and skill in execution."

Alan Scott, of WCAU TV, added: "If you've seen La Mancha three times before, let this be the fourth: I will venture to suggest that you will count it a Glorious Fourth!"

La Salle in Europe

SOME 23 SOPHOMORES and juniors left from Kennedy Airport, New York, on Sept. 16 for a year of study at "La Salle College in Europe," at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland.

The program, now in its 11th year, enables students to take a full year of course work abroad at the center maintained by La Salle at Fribourg. Dr. Leonard Brownstein is director of the program.

The La Salle students were joined by students from Immaculata College, St. Michael's College (Vt.) and the University of Dayton.

New La Salle students include sons and daughters of college faculty members (from left): John J. Rooney, Ph.D., '46, professor, psychology, and his daughter, Mary Theresa; Domenico A. DiMarco, D. Litt., associate professor, Italian and classics, and his son, Carlo; C. Richard Cleary, Ph.D., professor, political science, and his daughter, Patricia, and Eugene J. Fitzgerald, '51, associate professor, philosophy, and his daughter, Rita.



Brother G. Joseph Downing, F.S.C., has retired after serving at the college for 42 years, the last 34 years as registrar. He joined the La Salle staff as a physics professor in 1928, three years before the college moved to its present site.



Phyllis A. Montgomery was recently appointed dean of student life programs, making her the first woman dean in the college's history. She holds degrees from the University of Louisville and Indiana University.



Col. Clarence W. Cyr has been named professor of military science and tactics in charge of the college's Army ROTC program. A 1944 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, his most recent assignment was a deputy commander in Korea.

LA SALLE COLLEGE UNION TOURS 1971

Ski Trip To Germany And Austria:

10 DAYS—JANUARY 7-17, 1971

TOTAL PRICE, INCLUDING FLIGHT
\$275.00

Deposit of \$50.00 each reserves space—refundable in full before December 5. All prices based on 80 people. \$5.00 registration fee per person.

Space is limited—early reservations are suggested. Further information sent on request. Group meetings will be held before departure.

1. Philadelphia departure via regular scheduled Lufthansa jet flight.
2. Eight nights in Kitzbuehel, Austria, world famous ski resort in the Alps. Kitzbuehel offers several heated swimming pools, sauna baths, ice skating, sledding, as well as numerous fine restaurants, theatres, discotheques. Kitzbuehel is located close to Salzburg and Innsbruck.
3. In Kitzbuehel you receive three meals each day, also twin bedded room in good tourist hotel or pension.
4. One night in Munich—twin bedded room, shower and breakfast.
5. Includes all land transportation in Europe beginning at Munich Airport.
6. Includes all land taxes, gratuities at hotels. Also all taxes and tips for meals.

FLIGHT ONLY AVAILABLE
\$220.00

ADDITIONAL TRIPS

21 day flight and tour of Europe, leaving May 30—
Price: \$225.00 Flight Only; \$565.00 Complete.

8 day trip to the Bahamas, leaving April 11—
Price: \$179.00 (Tentative)

UNION DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

LaSalle College

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19141

Phone: VI 8-8300, Ext. 281

Enclosed is my deposit of _____ for _____ reservatons on the LSC Ski Trip leaving January 7. I wish complete tour _____; Flight only _____. Please send me further information on: Ski trip _____; Europe tour _____; Bahama tour. _____.

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

ALUMNI NEWS

'35

EDWARD O'DONNELL passed away recently.

'48

JAMES D. BARRY has merged his own company into the Second Philadelphia Corporation, investment bankers, of which he is vice president. JOSEPH R. GUERIN professor of economics at St. Joseph's College, has been on a sabbatical research leave this semester investigating "Quality of Product as an Economic Variable." JAMES L. J. PIÉ, Esq. has been elected chairman of the board of the Pennsylvania Federation, Citizens for Educational Freedom. BERNARD F. RAFFERTY, president of the Philadelphia Principal's Association, has been named principal of Lincoln High School. THOMAS RODGERS, former Deputy Mayor, has been appointed Commissioner of Collection of the city of Philadelphia.

'49



JOHN C. ROSANIA

CHARLES W. BROWNHOLTZ has been named claims supervisor of the Philadelphia office of the Atlantic Companies (Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and Centennial Insurance Company). JAMES J. CUNNINGHAM, JR. has been named Philadelphia regional supervisor of Prudential Insurance Co. RICHARD J. LLOYD has been elected president of Citizens for Educational Freedom. DR. JOSEPH MOONEY will assume the chairmanship of La Salle's Department of Economics for a four year term. DANIEL A. MORRIS, JR., has been elected administrative vice president of Continental Bank. JOHN C. ROSANIA has already sold over a million collars of insurance in 1970 for Prudential Insurance Company's Quaker City agency. CHARLES J. MICKO, JR., passed away recently.

'50

LARRY FOUST is representing the Monsanto Company's Astro Turf division in the Pittsburgh area. SAMUEL PINIZZOTTO is the newly appointed superintendent of schools in Greenwich Township, N.J. EDWARD J. RIGGIN has been promoted to vice president of the Westmoreland Metal Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia. TED J. SIMENDINGER has been appointed regional manager for Eaton Yale & Towne's Industrial Truck Division. GARRETT A. FILEMYR passed away recently.

'51

Major WADDIE L. BELTON has recently assumed command of the 2076th Communications Squadron of Kimpo Air Base, Korea. LAWRENCE J. BUR has been elected as a vice president in the Baltimore office of W. B. Doner and Company, advertising agency. He was formerly advertising manager in the textile fibers department of E. I. duPont in Wilmington. JOHN FALZETTA resigned as superintendent of the Oakcrest (N.J.) Regional High School District to accept an appointment as professor of education at Glassboro State. JOSEPH F. X. SMITH made his first religious profession as a member of the Paulist Fathers on Sept. 6 at St. Paul the Apostle Church, New York City. FRANK STANTON, longtime director and senior vice president at Benton and Bowles Advertising Agency, has resigned to become vice president for marketing with Universal Electronics Corporation.

'52

ROBERT FISHER, M.D., has been appointed staff psychiatrist at Taylor Manor Hospital in Elliott City, Md. Dr. RUBIN MILLER resigned as professor of economics at Smith College to take an appointment as Charles A. Dana Professor of Economics and chairman of the department at Sweetbriar College, Va., effective September, 1970.

'53

ROBERT J. GARRITY is a professor of philosophy and associate dean for faculty at the College of Steubenville, in Ohio.

'54



GEORGE MASON III

Brother WILLIAM A. BOZEL, F.S.C., has been named housing supervisor at the college. JOHN P. DAVIS was promoted to vice president at the First Pennsylvania Co., last summer. CHARLES F. HALE has been elected associate controller, Insurance Company of North America. GEORGE MASON III has recently completed his American College of Life Underwriters studies. Birth: To ROBERT J. SCHAEFER and wife, Celeste, a son, John Joseph.

'55



DAVID J. SMITH

CHARLES COYLE was name instructor in marketing at the Phila. College of Textile & Science. JACK DALY has recently been elected to a two year term as president of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, Southeastern Pennsylvania chapter. Brother EDWARD DAVIS, F.S.C., received his doctorate in theology from Catholic University. Brother CHARLES E. GRESH, F.S.C., formerly dean of men at the college, has been appointed dean of students. DAVID J. SMITH, former assistant dean of the evening division, has been appointed registrar of the college.

'56

Major JULIAN J. BUDNY has been appointed acting professor of military science, for the Army ROTC program at

PROFILE

EQUALIZING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES



"Women's Liberation" is still a figure of speech to many people, but for Charles A. Agnew, Jr., '61 evening division, it's a significant part of his job as deputy equal opportunity officer in the office of the secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in Washington.

Agnew, a ten year veteran in federal personnel service, is responsible for insuring that all minorities—including women, get as many job opportunities as possible with federal employers.

"One thing that I'm investigating," says Agnew (who is not related to his more famous namesake), "Is why there are not more women in responsible jobs. In a way, our office is the last resort for people who feel that they have reached a dead end. We fill a need for people who feel that they may

have been discriminated against because of race, age, sex, or a lack of education."

When a complaint is filed, one of Agnew's counselors has 15 days to formally resolve the problem. If the problem cannot be resolved, Agnew assigns an investigator who looks for, among other things, patterns of favoritism. Working from the investigator's report, Agnew has various options. He may order the man promoted immediately or, in extreme cases, order the man's supervisor fired for discriminatory practices.

Agnew has had considerable experience as a labor-management specialist for the AFL-CIO. He spends much of his time meeting with such special interest groups as the labor unions, CORE, the NAACP, the Urban Coalition and women's liberation organizations.

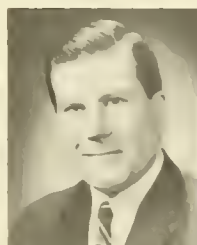
His office has started "sensitivity training" sessions with managers and supervisors, and encourages increased recruiting of minority groups at black colleges.

As can be expected in this era of great social change, Agnew's responsibilities raise many problems. As he puts it: "There are still a lot of old attitudes that need to be corrected."

Agnew, who is president of the D.C.-Virginia chapter of the alumni association, majored in industrial relations at La Salle. He also found time to serve on Student Congress for 12 semesters, the last two as president of the senior class. He lives in Manassas, Va., with his wife, Elaine, and five children: Teresa, 14; Maureen, 13; Charles R., 11; Catherine, 9, and John, 5.

Princeton University. JOSEPH KANE, assistant professor of economics at the college has been given a sabbatical leave next year to write his doctoral dissertation. ROBERT N. McNALLY has been named manager of ceramic product development at Corning Glass Work, Corning, N.Y. Brother JAMES JOHN MULDOON, F.S.C., was awarded a doctorate in biology by Case Western Reserve University. ADAM SMITH resigned from the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia to become assistant vice president in the correspondent banking division of the First Pennsylvania Co. LAWRENCE BATDORF has been promoted to senior management analyst in the management information Division of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington. Brother DANIEL CALLAHAN, F.S.C., has been appointed director of the college's educational services. W. P. DIERKES has been appointed chief staff accountant with Burroughs defense, space and special systems group in Paoli, Pa. STANLEY KNEBEL is currently serving as assistant director, office of program review and analysis, farm labor and rural manpower service division, U.S. Department of Labor. CHARLES M. LODOVICO has been appointed director of finance and administration for Lewis & Gilman, Inc., Philadelphia advertising and public relations agency. CHARLES J. McCLOSKEY has been appointed supervisor of manufacturing engineering at J. B. Dove Inc. of Levittown. DAVID C. MORTON, drafting technology instructor at the Gloucester Township campus of the Camden County Vocational and Technical Schools, has been awarded a stipend to participate in the University of Illinois Summer Institute in Engineering Technology.

'58



TIMOTHY A.
DURKIN III



DONALD J.
MCANENY

THOMAS ADDISON has been promoted by Celanese Corporation from manager of

Spencer L. Jones (center), assistant to the president of the Philadelphia Bicentennial Corp., addressed the October meeting of the Alumni Downtown Club at the Union League. Here he chats with Thomas Lynch, '62 (left) and John J. Kelly, '39, who handled arrangements for the luncheon.



business planning and analysis department to product director. TIMOTHY A. DURKIN III, has been promoted to senior commercial officer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company in the national department, commercial banking. GERALD T. HOFMANN is assistant vice president in the trust department of Provident National Bank. DONALD J. MCANENY has been appointed as an examining officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. He will work in the department of supervision and regulation.



ANTHONY A. TURSI

'59

ANTHONY A. TURSI has been named manager of administrative services at the Milltown, N.J., plant of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company. JAMES H. SMITH has been elected a banking officer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. He is commercial assistant to the manager of the bank's Bainbridge Street Office in South Philadelphia.

'60

THOMAS R. BURKE, a senior systems economist with AVCO, presented a paper, "Simulation as an Aid to Decision Making in Planning Desalting Applications," to a national conference on water resources last year. JOHN F. BURNS has been elected second vice president, administration, of Philadelphia Life Insurance Company. JOSEPH CAIRO, assistant professor of economics at the college, has been awarded a N.D.E.A. grant by

Boston College for additional graduate studies toward his Ph.D. He has taken a leave of absence from La Salle for the grant period. JOSEPH A. LAURINAITIS has been named manager of the labor relations for Honeywell's Industrial Division in Fort Washington, Pa. LEONARD E. MARRELLA has been appointed temporary coordinator of the Elementary Secondary Education Act, Title I, in Reading, Pa.

'61

RICHARD J. MULLIN has been transferred from Syracuse to Tulsa by the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. JOHN T. WAGNER has been elected a senior vice president of Continental Bank, where he formerly served as administrative vice president. *Birth:* to JOSEPH F. DONNELLY and wife, Joan, twins Gavin and Ellen. *Marriage:* PETER YAREMKO to Catherine Goletz.

'62

ANTHONY P. BARETTA has formed a new association for the practice of law specializing in trial practice. JAMES JOSEPH NICHOLSON became Dr. Nicholson at the 79th commencement of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. ANTHONY C. MURDOCCA has been named Guidance Counselor in the new vocational-technical School in Hazleton, Pa. ROBERT F. DI PESO has become chairman of the business education department of the Adult Education Program at Cinnaminson High School, New Jersey. DR. JAMES MCBREARTY is director of the Institute of Industrial and Labor Relations at the University of Arizona in addition to being assistant professor of economics there. Jim also conducts the annual labor management conference on Collective Bargaining and Labor Law. GERALD E. SCALLEY has been appointed sales representative in the Miami-Fort Lauderdale area for RCA's computer division.

'63

THOMAS H. COIA who has been affiliated with the Department of Health at Meadville, Pa., for the past 18 months, has been employed as the new administrator of the Clearfield-Jefferson Counties Mental Health and Mental Retardation program. JOHN JOSEPH LYONS, JR. has been granted his master's degree in science from the



JOSEPH A.
LAURINAITIS

PROFILE

PROMOTING PREVENTIVE MEDICINE



As the assistant director of health education at Lankenau Hospital, in suburban Philadelphia, Dr. Vincent F. Miraglia, '50, is in a good position to assess the seriousness of the drug problem. He also realizes that the solution goes deeper than just treatment and rehabilitation.

"We have an epidemic at the present time," he says. "We have three times as many users today as we did two years ago, but there's more involved than just treatment. The big problem is money for education and research."

Dr. Miraglia, who has been at Lankenau for the past four years, also says that rehabilitation of a drug user can be a lengthy proposition.

"You don't just detoxify someone and send him out in the street. It takes 18 months for complete detoxification and three years to stabilize someone."

Lankenau's Health Education center is one of the most comprehensive in the East. It includes

four full-time professionals and some 40 part time specialists who counsel more people in a year than are admitted annually to the 400 bed hospital. Last year, 37,379 people participated in the various services offered by the center which has been in operation since 1952.

"Our philosophy is preventive medicine," says Dr. Miraglia. "Our role is to interpret the knowledge of medical science and utilize it so that people may become and remain healthy. Education is the only answer to prevention."

Although most public emphasis today is centered on drug use and abuse, Dr. Miraglia says that the center is becoming more concerned with environmental and ecological problems.

Programs offered by the center include classes for expectant parents, a family life service, parent to child seminars in which communication about child development is emphasized, and educational sessions on physical growth and development, social behavior,

drugs, alcohol, and smoking. The center also sponsors a program of studies at Cabrini College and at Lankenau's own school of nursing, conducts inpatient and outpatient clinics in such areas as cancer, diabetes, nutrition and physical fitness, and sponsors a geriatrics program for the aged.

Dr. Miraglia, a member of the curriculum committee of the Pennsylvania Department of Education, previously served as an administrative assistant in charge of teacher personnel at Upper Merion High School and Principal at Bridgeport High School near Norristown.

A retired Lt. Cmdr. in the Navy (Intelligence) Reserve, Dr. Miraglia has contributed articles on health education to many publications including *LA SALLE*. He lives in King of Prussia, Pa., with his wife, Rosemary, a graduate of the Sacred Heart (Allentown) Hospital School of Nursing, and two children, John, 17, and Joanne, 15.

Jacques Moore, '53, presents keys to Cadillac obtained through his York, Pa., agency to Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Ginley, winners of drawing sponsored by Northeast Chapter of the Alumni Association. Drawing, arranged by William Oakley, '67, chapter president, to benefit the college's development fund, was held on campus, Oct. 11.



University of Colorado. WALTER LAPUSHESKI received a master's degree for elementary teaching including certification from Glassboro State College. ROBERT P. O'SHAUGHNESSY has received his master's degree in engineering from the Pennsylvania State University. ROBERT THOMAS PINIZZOTTO, has received a master's degree in business administration from the College of William and Mary.

'64



JOSEPH P. BATORY

JOSEPH P. BATORY has been appointed sports information director and assistant director of La Salle's News Bureau. FRANK P. BRENNAN assumed the newly-created position of specialist compensation with UGI Corporation, the Philadelphia-based gas and electric company. Capt. ALAN L. BROWN, has been decorated with the meritorious service medal at Ent Air Force Base, Colorado. BERNARD S. GRESH, F.S.C., has recently received his master's degree in religious education from Manhattan College and is now pursuing his doctorate at Columbia University-Union Theological. THOMAS F. HINCHCLIFFE has received his master's degree in English from the Pennsylvania University. JOHN R. OUSEY, JR., has been appointed instructor in environmental science in the College of earth and mineral sciences at Pennsylvania State University. MARTY STANCZAK has been appointed the new Athletic Director at La Salle High School. Marty's appointment marks the first in the 107 year history of La Salle that the post has been filled by a layman.

'65

Air Force Capt. ALBERT C. BANFE, has been decorated with a distinguished flying cross for air action in Southeast Asia. GEORGE A. BUTLER has been appointed executive director of Interested Negroes, Inc., an organization which works directly

with the Philadelphia Board of Education to motivate black junior high school students to continue high school and apply for college. He was formerly an aide to North City Congress. THOMAS F. DEVLIN received his Ph.D. in mathematics from the Catholic University of America. JOHN DONNELLY is presently employed as a referee of Probate Court (Cuyahoga County) and is also campaign manager for the Democratic nominee for the State Senate in his district. Dr. PASQUALE F. FINELLI has completed his internship at the Albert Einstein Medical Center, in Philadelphia. He is now at Boston University Hospital, Boston, Mass. GEORGE KERN has recently graduated from Jefferson Medical College and is interning at St. Christopher's Hospital, Phila. LEONARD S. KOGUT, Ph.D. has recently been named assistant professor of chemistry at the Beaver Campus of the Pennsylvania State University. HARRY J. KYLER received his doctorate in psychology from Lehigh University. ARTHUR S. MACKIN has joined the Digital Equipment Corporation's Princeton, N.J., branch office as a sales engineer. DANIEL MALCOLM was awarded a Ph.D. in education by Case Western Reserve University. WILLIAM MEALY has been experimenting with plant life as a special project with his students at Philadelphia Girls H.S. where he is a science instructor. JOSEPH O'DONNELL has been named assistant soccer coach at the college. WILLIAM PETERS has recently graduated from Jefferson Medical College and is interning at Allentown Hospital, Allentown, Pa. JAMES F. REILLY has been promoted to associate director of admissions at the college. JOHN J. SEYDOW, Ph.D., has been appointed coordinator of the college's interdisciplinary program.



JAMES F. REILLY



JOSEPH O'DONNELL

'66



THOMAS J. MURRAY



ROBERT J. PHIPPS

DAVID BIDDLE has recently graduated from Jefferson Medical College and is interning at Long Island Jewish Hospital, N.Y. RICHARD G. BRAUN has been appointed northeast zone chairman of the Philadelphia county department of the 1971 United Fund Torch Drive. JEREMIAS T. DUBYK has received the degree of doctor of medicine from the New Jersey College of Medicine and Denistry. ROBERT E. GABRYS has been named assistant principal of Pallotti H.S., Laurel, Md. JOSEPH J. GANZ received J.D. from Gonzaga Law School in June 1970 and passed the bar examinations in the State of Washington. THOMAS C. GROGAN, former teaching Fellow at the University of Pittsburgh, has been named an instructor in political science at Albright College in Reading. RALPH F. DESIDERIO has been elected assistant treasurer of Continental Bank. Capt. LOUIS DILOSSI has received the U.S. Air Force commendation medal for meritorious service at Udorn Royal Thai AFB, in Thailand. ALFRED A. HILLS, who recently founded Vail, Colorado's second newspaper, has been elected to the board of directors of the Vail Employee Association. GEORGE ISAJIW and ROBERT JOHNSON have recently graduated from Jefferson Medical College and are interning at Misericordia Hospital, Phila. WAYNE KEISERMAN graduated from Jefferson Medical College and is interning at Lankenau Hospital, Phila. ROBERT L. KERR has assumed his responsibilities as purchasing agent and accountant for the Cinnamonson Township schools. JAMES KLICK graduated from Jefferson Medical College and is interning at Lankenau Hospital, Phila. EDWARD MICHAEL LIPSKI re-

The annual Alumni Stag, held on Oct. 2, was again a success. Here some old grads renew acquaintances in the College Union Ballroom.



ceived his Doctor of Medicine degree from Hahnemann Medical College. Capt. JOHN McCLOSKEY graduated from Jefferson Medical College and is interning at St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center, New York, N.Y. WILLIAM B. MILLER has recently relocated in Rhode Island, to take up his new appointment as director of Sears & Roebuck training program for college graduates in that area. THOMAS J. MURRAY served as director of business relations at "Epecon '70", a U.S. Department of Commerce solo exhibit, which featured production equipment for the electronics industry. ROBERT J. PHIPPS, has been elected an officer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company with the title of banking officer and is now manager of the bank's Fairless Hills Office. BRIAN J. SMITH has been promoted to manager, partnership taxation section, of Arthur Anderson and Company, the Philadelphia based international accounting firm. DAVID SPIEGELMAN has recently graduated from Jefferson Medical College and is interning at Abington Memorial Hospital. FRANK G. TWARDZIK received his doctor of medicine degree from Hahnemann Medical College. JON WALHEIM graduated from Jefferson Medical College and is interning at York (Pa.) Hospital. R. BRUCE WAYNE has been appointed director of sales for the Koerting Division of Schutte & Koerting Co. Bruce will be responsible for sales and marketing efforts of the division. *Marriages:* JOHN JOSEPH ENGLISH to Cecilia Mary Divine; EDWARD C. HUSSIE to Elizabeth Light; ALFRED A. HILLS to Christine Roeder.

'67

ALBERT A. AUGUSTINE was recently elected as assistant cashier of the South Jersey National Bank. EDWARD M. D'ANGELO has been appointed chief of urban planning and codes of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in Kansas City, Kansas. DAVID C. FLEMING has been promoted to comptroller of the college. ROBERT FORGASH recently graduated from Notre Dame Law School. He will serve as a legal clerk in Atlantic County. WILLIAM GALLAGHER, three-time tri-resort one half mile swimming champion, served as captain of the

DAVID C. FLEMING



beach patrol in Sea Isle City, N.J. last summer. CHESTER MICHIEWICZ received his master's from the University of Connecticut and is now with the Department of Agriculture. JAMES PALLADINO received his master's degree in economics from Pennsylvania State University. ROBERT F. RAGGI, JR. passed the May examination for Certified Public Accountants. Sgt. JOSEPH ROSINSKI recently returned to Langley Air Force Base, Va., after completing a temporary duty assignment in Italy and England with the 37th tactical airlift squadron. JOHN SLIMM graduated from Notre Dame Law School where he received the doctor of jurisprudence. JOHN T. THORN was awarded the doctor of jurisprudence at Villanova University. *Births:* To JAMES BUTLER and wife, Jo-

anne, a daughter, Amy Lynn; to JERRY TRENDLER and wife, Sandra, a daughter, Jennifer, *Marriages:* ROBERT M. BASELICE to Frances Mancuso; Lt. EDWARD JOHN KEPPEL to Donna Louise Shankweiler.

'68

DAVID BONNER received his master's degree in economics from the University of Massachusetts. GRAZIANO DEL ZOTTO has received his master's degree in engineering from the Pennsylvania State University. HARRY KUSICK, JR. received his master's degree in business administration from Wharton School of University of Pennsylvania. Lt. JAMES E. McCLOSKEY has been discharged from the Army after a year's tour of duty in Vietnam and is now enrolled in Temple University's graduate school of business. JOSEPH MCGILL, recently completed requirements for his master's degree in psychology at the University of Arkansas. DENNIS M. MONAHAN has received his master's degree in Economics from the Pennsylvania State University. JOHN PATENAUE is serving a tour of duty in Viet Nam. *Birth:* To EDWARD J. TAULANE, JR. and wife, Kathy, a second son, Christopher Brendan. *Marriage:* DAVID ERVIN to Karen Lee Kane.

MOVING?

If your mailing address will change in the next 2-3 months, or if this issue is addressed to your son and he no longer maintains his permanent address at your home, please help us keep our mailing addresses up-to-date by:

1 PRINT your full name, class year and new address on the opposite form, and

2 Attach the label from the back cover of this issue and mail to the Alumni Office, La Salle College, Phila., Penna. 19141.

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Brother Anthony Wallace, F.S.C., will serve as Washington-Baltimore area coordinator for alumni and development.

'69

JAMES J. CUNNINGHAM has been appointed to the contact club of the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce by the Penn Mutual Insurance Company. WILLIAM B. FYNES has been named assistant alumni director of the college. JACK GOLDSHLACK has enrolled for his first year of study at the College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery. FRANCIS HERON is serving on USS Wasp as an Ensign. ROMAN KWASNYCKY has been granted an award under the Fulbright program to study in Poland during the academic year 1970-71, where he will work on a project involving American-Polish literary relations at the University of Krakow. This is the first award processed by La Salle for study in an Iron Curtain Country. *Marriages:* 2d Lt. ROBERT J. CARDILLO to Regina Elizabeth Berry; David Cawley to Magdalene Lampert; ROBERT J. CHEVALIER to Margaret Gene Bauck; PETER ANTHONY GRECO to Carol Ann Caruso.

'70

EDWARD F. CAFFREY, JR. is going through an indoctrination program in Pensacola, Fla., with the aviation officer cadets. PAUL HANNAN has been appointed assistant director of La Salle's College Union. CHARLES F. KOIAMNN will teach English in Downingtown Senior High School. MANIFRED ROSE has been appointed divisional controller of Phoenix Steel Corporation. GARY A. TEEARS has received his commission in the U.S. Army and has begun training at Fort Bliss, Texas, with the air defense artillery. JAMES J. TRITIER passed away recently. *Birth:* To THOMAS BUTLER, and wife, Patricia, a daughter, Kelly Elizabeth. *Marriages:* THOMAS BELDEN to Mary Catherine Ruddle; JOHN W. CRAIG to Joan Brogan; EDWARD RAYMOND MICHIELS to Jene Marie Amabile; DOMINIC FRANCIS NUCERA to Lynn Ann Leva; THOMAS PAUL SZYMANSKI to Kathleen Cochran Maus; VICTOR VINCENT VERNACE, JR. to Kathleen Louise Hartman.

CHAPTER NOTES

BROTHER ANTHONY WALLACE, F.S.C., who is on leave from the Education department working with the National Catholic Education Association in Washington, has agreed to serve as area coordinator for the alumni-development effort in WASHINGTON, D.C. and BALTIMORE chapters.

* * *

The NEW YORK chapter plans a joint party in conjunction with the BASKETBALL CLUB after the La Salle-Long Island University game, at Madison Square Garden on December 5. New York area alumni should contact DENIS B. CUMMINGS, '64, chapter president for further details. PHILADELPHIA area alumni interested in the Basketball Club's bus trip should contact JAMES J. KENYON, '63, club president, or the Alumni Office.

* * *

The PITTSBURGH (or TRI-STATE) chapter has elected THOMAS R. GILLESPIE, '61, president, and JOHN H. HARRIS II '57, secretary. Past president ALEXANDER AVALLO, '54, will be chairman of the Board.

* * *

The CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA chapter met in Harrisburg on September 15 and elected JOSEPH D. McMENAMIN, D.O., '48, president; JACQUES MOORE, '53, vice-president, and JAMES L. DE SALLE, '68, secretary-treasurer. WILLIAM LA PORTE, '57, is chairman of the Membership Committee. Plans are being made for a bus trip to the Palestra for the Villanova game on February 13.

LA SALLE'S FIRST COED QUEEN

La Salle's 1970-71 Social Queen is Mary Julie Mitchell, a junior from Philadelphia who is majoring in social psychology. She was selected from among 27 contestants in a contest sponsored by the College Union Committees.



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The President Looks at La Salle's Future.



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